

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Soviet Union*

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SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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## ARTICLE SCORES OPPONENTS OF SALT II RATIFICATION

ID291655 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Ye. Yevseyev article: "Opponents of Peace and Detente"--first paragraph is SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Text] President Carter's decision to freeze the examination of the SALT II treaty indefinitely has become a sort of concluding chord in the noisy campaign mounted by the opponents of this important document. "Scarcely had the treaty been signed," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "before the United States set about discrediting it and the ratification process essentially began to be used by the treaty's opponents--not without the connivance of U.S. Government circles--to make its ratification as difficult as possible." Today we describe the most active opponents of the treaty--the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex, Zionists, and the reactionary ruling clique of monopoly capital.

The White House's present turn toward the resurrection of the cold war is causing obvious satisfaction among the Zionists and their organizations. Not surprisingly, for their fierce resistance to detente and in particular to the ratification of the SALT II treaty has been crowned by success. And considerable efforts were made in this direction. Thus, in the very first hours after the announcement of the fundamental SALT accord reached between the USSR and the United States, Senator Henry Jackson, well known for his close ties with the Zionists and the military-industrial complex, launched into battle armed with pure demagoguery. The double-dyed Zionist Leonard Sussman, executive director of the so-called "Freedom House," in New York, organized "collective" appeals to "halt the SALT II talks" with which the Zionists inundated the editorial offices of the major U.S. press organs.

To fight SALT II the Zionist lobbyists made use of the smooth channels of the leading centers of militarist propaganda entrenched at the foot of the Capitol--the "U.S. Security Council," the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," and the "Security and Intelligence Foundation." Every day this far from holy trinity published joint press releases against SALT which were broadcast on radio within the United States and by dozens of overseas radio stations. Nor is that surprising: After all, U.S. radio and television corporations, for instance, are in almost 60-80 per cent of cases under the complete control of the capitalists who make up the leadership of Zionism's local and "worldwide" organizations and who finance the activity of anti-Soviets of every stripe. In addition a monthly bulletin in newspaper format, THE WASHINGTON REPORT, was published with 200,000 copies being printed.

The "Committee on the Present Danger" created back in 1976 also acted in unison with these centers. Its executive committee is headed by a double-dyed anti-Soviet Prof Eugene Rostow, once under secretary of state. The committee's members include generals and admirals well known for their sympathies for the policy of cold war times, former commanders of NATO troops in Europe Ridgway, Lemnitzer and Goodpaster, and other supporters of a militarist course in the United States.

Acting as "experts" on the Soviet threat, they tried to prove that this agreement would enable the Soviet Union to overtake the United States in the strategic arms sphere and tried to frighten people with the prospect of the United States' transition to the position of a second-rate power as a result of the conclusion of SALT II. Paul Nitze, former secretary of the navy and former deputy secretary of defense (regarded in the Committee on the Present Danger as a "star" of the first magnitude), taking advantage of the fact that he had taken part in disarmament talks as a member of the U.S. delegation, assured ordinary Americans of the reality of the "Soviet threat" by the arbitrary manipulation of figures regarding the number of missiles, launchers, bombers and so forth.

As for the broad masses of the U.S. people, all this fuss hardly had a serious impact in them--something which, however, cannot be said of the Carter administration. It has been completely "reeducated" and transferred to the positions of the enemies of the treaty about whose benefit it was only very recently speaking so convincingly and seemingly sincerely.

Thus the recommendations of the corporations of death merchants producing missiles, bombers and other armaments, who are demanding that "people believe in the existence of a long-term threat," are now being implemented.

In the three decades of postwar history the military-industrial complex has become the largest and most dynamic and aggressive in the U.S. economy. In connection with the fact that the military industry's profits are almost 60 percent in excess of the profits of similar civilian enterprises, Zionist capital has rushed into this sector. Of the 165 corporations engaged in producing and dealing in arms, 158 are included by researchers in the sphere of influence of Zionist-oriented monopolists. These enemies of peace and progress are frightened at the prospect of losing even part of the profits they obtain not merely through the labor and sweat of millions of working people but also through the merciless exploitation of fear, which has also been turned into a profitable item. To the accompaniment of the mouthpieces of militarist propaganda, Americans are being persuaded that it is essential to increase military expenditure and to reduce expenditure on civilian needs by every means. This time the "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan and the overall "buildup of the Soviet threat" figure as far-fetched pretexts.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, explaining what is concealed behind the position of certain U.S. senators, writes: "A considerable number of senators want to push through several new military programs which have still not been restricted on the basis of SALT but which run the danger of being restricted."

But however serious the military aspect of the SALT II agreement, its political aspects were of no less if not more significance. The legalization of this treaty would be an important step toward intensifying detente and easing international tension. For this reason, a New York DAILY NEWS observer wrote, "the fighting around SALT II will inevitably be viewed both here (in the United States) and abroad not simply as a skirmish for the treaty's ratification but also as an ideological struggle to determine the forms and directions of U.S.-Soviet relations in the years to come." Acting in the front ranks of the opponents of detente and of the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States, the Zionists have thrown their main forces, concentrated in the "Zionist Organization of America," the "American Jewish Congress," "B'nai B'rith," branches of the "World Israelite Alliance" the "United Jewish Appeal" and other organizations of the same complexion into the assault against SALT II.

Setting the aim of creating a certain psychological mood among the U.S. population, the Zionists sought to bring corresponding pressure to bear on the framing of U.S. foreign policy. The Committee for U.S.-Israeli Relations, frequently dubbed "the Zionist lobby," in such cases makes extensive use of a computer list of "key contacts" for each U.S. congressman. By means of a system termed the "telegraph bank" the Zionist organizations send at the expense of and on behalf of their individual members telegrams whose numbers run into tens of thousands.

Behind closed doors in the drawing rooms of elite clubs in New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities and in Masonic lodges there has been intensive conditioning of those on whom the Zionists counted in the struggle against the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. Large sums of money were earmarked to bribe senators and congressmen and "innocent souvenirs" were produced whose cost, as is shown by practice and by the scandalous stories which have reached the press, sometimes reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Money, that "jealous God of Israel," as Marx put it, has been used by the Zionist lobbyists as a battering ram to destroy the positions and arguments of the supporters of the conclusion of the SALT II treaty and of the champions of peace and detente. Flouting the U.S. people's national interests and ignoring calls for the normalization of relations between the two powers now emanating from realistic politicians and businessmen and the progressive public, the Zionists are actively continuing their attempts to interfere in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. trade relations, the quest for a Near East settlement, the limitation of strategic arms and international detente.

The White House's present foreign policy positions are unfortunately merging closely with the extreme reactionary policy and ideology of Zionism which is acting in the role of shock detachment of the most aggressive imperialist circles. "Washington," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "is trying again, as it did decades ago, to talk the language of cold war with us." History attests that such attempts have always been doomed to fail. This policy has no future.

#### U.S. USES SALT RATIFICATION PROMISE TO ESCALATE ARMS RACE

LD291620 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["SALT or Arms Race?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 29, TASS--TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State announced the intention of the administration to press for the ratification of the SALT II treaty this year. He also added that the ratification will require definite conditions that are lacking now. It is not accidental that the theme of the SALT II treaty appeared again in the pronouncements of representatives of official Washington. The recent public opinion polls, specifically the poll held by the NEWSWEEK magazine showed that over 60 per cent of the Americans declare in support of the treaty and of the efforts aimed at arms limitation. Senator Baker who seeks nomination as presidential candidate from the Republican Party suffered a defeat in New Hampshire state first of all for the reason that he tried to base his canvassing campaign from the very start on the opposition to the SALT-II treaty. The U.S. administration obviously needed to return to the theme of the SALT-II treaty ratification so as to answer in some way the questions of Washington's allies in NATO who watch attentively as to what is the United States' attitude to its commitments to ratify the treaty. Representatives of the present U.S. administration hold a dubious stand on this matter. On the one hand, they assert that they intend to honour the commitments to ratify the treaty and will be pressing for the achievement of the effective and verifiable agreement on disarmament. But at the same time, they declare that the present political and military situation is not conducive to the resumption of the process of the ratification of the treaty now.

It should be noted in this connection that the United States earlier made references to the "unfavourable" situation many times when the ratification of the treaty was discussed in the U.S. Congress. It was asserted, for instance, that the adoption of a decision on the production of MX strategic missiles will, allegedly, facilitate the ratification of the draft treaty in the Congress. The manufacture of these missiles has been started and the work to create the conditions for deployment of these missiles is in full swing in Utah state. And the SALT-II treaty has not been ratified so far. And here is another example. The United States was trying to convince its NATO allies to adopt a decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. It was asserted that this will facilitate the ratification of the SALT-II treaty. In reality these two matters are not connected in any way, yet the fact remains that such statements were made. And so the decision on the production and deployment of medium-range missiles has been adopted, while the SALT-II treaty has not been ratified. A great number of such examples can be given. They confirm that using the question of the ratification of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, the Carter administration was advancing and continues advancing along the road of escalation of the arms race, including missile nuclear arms.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LDO21842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator; Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; and Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatskiy, doctor of philosophy and professor of the Institute of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. During the past week, the press, the public and politicians abroad have been animatedly commenting on the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the meeting with electors and during the meeting with Hammer, representative of American business circles.

Reaction to Brezhnev Speech

In the opinion of not only progressive circles, the optimism of the Soviet leader in his evaluation of prospects for international development is unanimously noted as is his confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace and detente, a confidence which has beneath it a firm foundation.

One of the chief factors in international life, Comrade Brezhnev said, is the policy of peace which is being pursued by the countries of the socialist community, their joint struggle for detente and for a reduction in the threat of a world nuclear missile war. In this struggle today is the chief guarantee of a peaceful future for mankind. Official representatives of countries in the West noted the importance of the speech by the Soviet leader at the election meeting and announced that it will be carefully studied. Already now they are admitting, although not too distinctly and with reservations, that the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev creates a basis for solving problems which have arisen as the result of the anti-Soviet campaign raised by Washington under the pretext of events in Afghanistan.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the USSR will withdraw its military contingents from Afghanistan as soon as the reasons which caused their presence there are no longer valid, and as soon as the Afghan Government considers that this presence is no longer deemed necessary. I wish to state most definitely, emphasized Leonid Ilich, that we will be ready to begin withdrawing out troops as soon as all forms of interference from outside directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan completely cease. However, the United States is continuing the movement from detente to confrontation. Is that not so, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] Yes. I would like to say with regard to Afghanistan that quite recently I happened to come across the magazine TIME and in it there is a report about the visit of Brezezinski to Pakistan. It says that in a pass on the Pakistani-Afghan border Brzezinski was photographed; while being photographed he jokingly remarked that it will be a historic photograph, taken 3 weeks before the forced march on Kabul. This photograph, together with this kind of joking remark is a good illustration of the observation of Comrade Brezhnev of the fact that the United States is vociferously demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops and at the same time is in fact doing everything in order to postpone such an opportunity and is continuing and stepping up its interference in Afghan affairs. In the United States they are fond of saying that the Soviet Union is only thinking of issuing so-called challenges to them, trying either here or there to test the U.S. President's strength. In actual fact, there are more than enough of these so-called challenges on the part of the Americans. Their enumeration is no doubt familiar to our listeners and this list started a long time before the events of Afghanistan.

Among them are the new military programs, the foisting on West Europe of new U.S. missiles and the breaking off of talks on specific problems, for example on the Indian Ocean. Finally there was the challenge in the form of aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Since the beginning of the year, after the turnabout in U.S. policy over events in Afghanistan, U.S. challenges have been transformed into a whole avalanche, for example the attempts by Washington to extinguish the Olympic flame in Moscow, as well as putting Soviet cattle on a slimming diet, having refused it additional grain feed. Speaking seriously this is a headline-grabbing manifestation of some kind of infantile wish to do harm where one can. More alarming are the long-term measures by Washington in undermining detente and aggravating the international situation.

[Burlatskiy] Here a more general question is raised it seems to me with regard to the reasons for the aggravation in international tension at the start of the eighties. The historical reasons are well known. These reasons are connected with the attempts by imperialism to turn the wheel of history backward. But these are more specific reasons, it seems to me. One of them is the shift to the right of a whole number of governments in the West, first and foremost in the United States of America, as well as in certain countries of West Europe. In regard to this I would like to cite an interview which not so long ago was given by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, on Italian television. This interview was devoted as it happens to that question which interests us at the moment, that is the reasons for the aggravation of tension in the eighties. The question was posed in the following manner: What has not worked in the process of relaxation of international tension? Replying to this question, Willy Brandt said: In the long run in the West the impression has been gained that the countries of East Europe had signed a document in Helsinki on the liquidation of communism in the question of civil rights. I consider, he said, that this was a mistake. But the main reason, the chief reason of the crises affecting detente, in his opinion, is connected as it were with a lessening of interest on the part of a whole number of countries in the West in continuing the policy of detente. He cites, in saying this, the growing shift to the right of the governments of the United States and a number of other West European countries.

#### U.S. 'Crisis of Strength'

[Gerasimov] I think that all this is correct, but it does not yet answer the question as to why the choir leader in this process is the United States, for it is obvious that there are complementary reasons which could be given, first and foremost the fact that it is election year. Since President Carter wishes to stay in the White House, he is thinking how he can once again show himself to be the leader of the nation. During the preceding preelection campaign 4 years ago, he made a great number of promises and has not fulfilled these promises. He did not cope, although he promised to do so, with inflation, the economic recession or the energy problem. His repeated promises and new programs on the problems facing the country simply have not sounded convincing. Therefore the redeeming political technique in such circumstances was to present oneself on the foreign political scene as the bold leader of the nation. This was easier to do because of the existence of a tradition hallowed by decades, namely that one must show the Russians that the Americans were not born yesterday and boldly take up the challenge thrown down to them. I have already mentioned these challenges.

[Sobolev] The past week has shown moreover that the militaristic psychosis is growing in the United States. There they continue to say that the extensive military program of the present Washington administration does not have sufficient technical and financial backing; they not only say this but in the past few days it has been reported that allocations for war in the United States will be once again increased.

To the planned new MX missiles and the new Trident submarines also, there are to be added even more new means of destruction, including space weapons in violation of the relevant international agreements. The New York TIMES quotes the words of some military strategists on the necessity of increasing the potential for waging war with the use of chemical weapons.

[Gerasimov] President Carter also said that he would use the word leadership. The United States is aspiring to leadership, and moreover world leadership, not just leadership of the West. In this then can be seen the great challenges which the United States is throwing down to our country; one could follow their bad example by saying that bad examples are infectious. One could refuse them visas, in the same way as the Americans refuse us visas. One could have sabotaged the winter Olympics, one could counter-challenge the U.S. statement that it will act from a position of strength, based on the fact that the United States is the strongest country in the world. But to proceed along this path would have meant to recklessly participate in the proposed childish, irresponsible game with the fates of peoples and the world.

[Burlatskiy] All this strongman nostalgia is well explained by the crisis of a policy of strength. The fact that the United States lost the war in Vietnam and that it could not, despite all its power--military, economic and political if you like--cope with the crisis in relations with Iran and work out a correct policy in respect to the Iranian revolution showed a crisis of strength. Hence this nostalgia for that policy of strength, for that big cudgel, the atomic cudgel, which once was characteristic of President Truman, and which in its time earned itself a sorrowful notoriety and seemingly was buried once and for all in history, together with the period of the cold war.

[Gerasimov] These are very dangerous emotions. I can cite the following example : In America they have already written that Carter is playing poker with the Russians. This is a card game where it is important to know how to bluff. An example of bluffing is the statement concerning the use of military force in case of an attempt by an external force, in Carter's words, to obtain control over the Persian Gulf region.

In actual fact there is no external force. Days later however the White House admits that it does not have sufficient forces to unilaterally defend that region. The allies are not going to help in this case. Where to go from here? One then must scare off with talk of nuclear weapons. There you have a new bluff--the threat to use that weapon. It is not difficult to imagine the threat to peace of a reckless raising of the stakes in such a dangerous game.

[Text] [Burlatskiy] I think, Goo, Gennadiy Ivanovich, that the bluff is not only aimed at us.

[Gerasimov] That's right. The bluff is aimed at none other than the American voter.

[Burlatskiy] That's true.

[Gerasimov] It's a show of strength at a time of crisis of strength. That's precisely the significance of what's happening.

[Sobolev] The militarist efforts of the ruling circles in Washington do not reflect the true mood of the American public. Let me cite here the results of a poll published in the magazine NEWSWEEK. The poll was conducted by Gallup. It showed that most Americans are seriously worried about the development of international relations.

Six out of 10 Americans favor the limitation or complete banning of strategic offensive arms. The poll also showed that the administration's course toward worsening relations with the Soviet Union is not supported by the majority of the people of the country.

#### U.S.-European Relations

[Gerasimov] As a result of its militarist course, Washington's relations with its Western allies have also deteriorated. I think that in West Europe--and not only in Europe--those who are unwilling and unable to follow the United States unquestioningly are now beginning to look for some compromise solution. Despite all the diplomatic efforts, the coldness between Washington and its partners has not been overcome, and a certain impasse has been reached. I now get the impression that the refusal and the unwillingness of the U.S. allies to take orders are developing into a demand for action. This is reflected, in particular, in the recent proposals for East-West mediation. Canada's new Prime Minister Trudeau has spoken of mediation; the candidate put forward as mediator was Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democrats and of the Socialist International, and so on.

It must be said that the West European countries took offense in some degree with the United States at the beginning of this year. Indeed, the United States, as acknowledged leader of the Western countries, ought to have at least informed its own allies in good time, or, ideally, consulted them before taking such a sharp turn backward to the cold war. Washington did not do so before announcing its sanctions against the Soviet Union. Washington obviously expected that West Europe and Japan would simply tip their caps. Britain did tip its cap. But with the other countries it's not so easy for example West Germany, and especially France.

[Sobolev] Excuse me. The obvious fact, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, is that Carter behaves toward the NATO alliance in the same way as his predecessors in the heyday of U.S. power were inclined to do. But times have changed, the paper writes. The world has become more complex. The allies have interests which have been damaged by Carter's proposals directed against Moscow.

[Gerasimov] The problem that arises is this: You didn't consult us, so don't count on automatic support. Take, for example, the question of boycotting the Olympics in Moscow. In West Germany, arguments along these lines can be heard: You didn't consult us, and if you had, we'd have said something like what's the connection? That is, the events in Afghanistan, however assessed--and here by the way the Western countries agree in their assessments--have nothing to do with the Olympics. Now the question is that since the United States has unilaterally and without consulting anyone--under the influence perhaps of emotion, or in the heat of the moment, or prompted by I don't know what--decided on a boycott, we must show solidarity. But then they say that that is not solidarity, but blind obedience. West Europe does not want to wipe out all the hard-won achievements of detente at the whim of its transatlantic ally--a whim which, as observers there explain, is to a large extent explicable in terms of election tactics. But whereas Carter wants to be reelected, the Europeans have to live in Europe. Last week Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a tour of the capitals of West European countries in search of cohesion and solidarity under the White House banners. One can quote the Washington POST, which writes that Vance's attempts to get a more coordinated U.S.-West European reaction to the actions of the Soviet Union have not had much result. Or take the conference of the Socialist International in Vienna: There, 28 social democratic parties agreed to promote the policy of continuing detente.

[Burlatskiy] I should like to refer to my own impressions in taking part, as a member of a Soviet delegation of specialists in international relations, in an international conference in Brussels in February on the problems of disarmament and the legal foundations of peace and security in Europe. The conference was convened by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Taking part were prominent public figures of various political outlooks from more than 20 countries of Europe and also from the United States and Australia. They included delegates from seven socialist states. The interesting thing was that all the participants of that conference--and you see that they were by no means communists, by no means leftwingers, but representatives of moderate circles of West Europe--came out in favor of preserving detente. They all unanimously favored improving relations between East and West Europe. All were unanimous in their support for the early ratification of the SALT II treaty and against the boycott of the Olympic games. Interestingly, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark fully supported the speeches of other delegates and the decision of the conference to this effect. When I met representatives of the public, university people, journalists and many other public figures in Brussels, it was the same story. Those meetings showed that Europe values detente--and for the reason that it accords with economic interests, the interests of developing cooperation between East and West Europe, the interests of cultural exchange and all general European economic, cultural and political interests.

[Sobolev] While on the subject of differences between the United States and its allies with regard to a number of major international problems, I think we should also direct attention to the Near and Middle East. Take the official celebrations that are going on at the moment in Tel Aviv and Cairo. The celebrations seem to be solitary and separate, since the Arab countries are resolutely protesting against the so-called normalization--even Egypt's closest ally, Sudan for instance, which until recently supported Cairo, has now said that it feels deep sorrow and regret over this normalization. The European countries are also regarding U.S. actions in the region with considerable alarm. They are more dependent than the United States on imports of, for example, Near East oil. In their militarist actions off the shores of Iran, in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, the Americans also stand alone. I don't think anyone in Europe supports them. I'm not mistaken, am I, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] Well, the Europeans probably don't--though the United States does seem to be claiming to defend the oil that West Europe needs even more than the United States. West Europe is thereby showing once again that it is not altogether convinced of the threat to that oil of which America speaks. On the other hand, Australia and New Zealand are also showing great solidarity--greater solidarity with the United States than the West Europeans.

#### Iranian Situation

I would like to discuss U.S.-Iranian relations, because last week the international commission to investigate U.S. Government interference in Iran's affairs began its work. That's an interesting fact. Before that commission set to work, the President of the United States said he did not intend to apologize for U.S. actions in Iran. This problem of whether to apologize or not may play a big part in U.S.-Iranian relations in the next few weeks. The President also declared that he considers events that happened 30 years ago to be as he put it, ancient history, and does not think it would be appropriate now to go into the rights and wrongs of U.S. actions at that time.

[Burlatskiy] It's not just a question of apologizing for the past.

[Gerasimov] Quite right.

[Burlatskiy] There's the question of guarantees for the future regarding noninterference in Iranian affairs and at the very least a realistic attitude toward the Iranian revolution.

[Sobolev] Six American presidents sang the shah's praises. Across the ocean, he was portrayed to the American public as a reforming monarch with democratic inclinations. Carter welcomed what he called his progressive views. Meanwhile, the shah's secret police were torturing and murdering--but the screams of their victims did not penetrate the walls of the White House. The man who lives inside was otherwise engaged with sermons on the defense of human rights.

[Gerasimov] The United States tried to bring Iran to its knees by applying economic sanctions. They demanded that other countries join in their crusade against Iran. But it didn't happen. At the present time even the United States has itself suspended its sanctions. Without any apology, and in actual fact with the international commission now in session in Tehran, the United States has really found itself in the dock. Its corpus delicti consists of interference, support for a bloody antipopular despotism and the subordination of another country politically, economically and otherwise. What are needed are guarantees that anything of the sort will not be repeated in the future. But whether the leopard can change its spots, especially when it wants oil and desires anti-Soviet jumping-off grounds, is a question to which the future will have the answer.

#### Chinese Foreign, Domestic Policy

[Sobolev] It seems to me that in our discussion today on the fortunes of detente we ought to remember the danger which threatens detente from another country, namely on the part of the Beijing leadership.

[Burlatskiy] I would go further and say that one of the reasons for the present deterioration of the international situation and for a certain crisis in detente is bound up with the fact that detente has been unable to spread to one of the great powers which possesses thermonuclear arms, by this I mean China. China has for a large number of years stubbornly conducted a policy directed toward disrupting detente. One should suppose that they are rubbing their hands in Beijing now over the actions taken by the White House which tend in this direction. I must say that some of the latest steps taken by China do show that the Beijing leaders are hastening to take advantage of the situation--it evidently appears to them as an extraordinarily favorable one--which has been established as a result of the most recent actions by the Carter administration.

Here is some of the evidence of this. Several days ago the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carried a story on Chinese-Vietnamese relations. Citing what the article calls a well-informed Chinese intelligence agent, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent writes that current conditions make it easier for China to take the opportunity to set a military trap for Vietnam. This Chinese agent, the correspondent reports, accurately predicted last year the date of the start of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam 3 months before it was announced. From his present remarks one is able, as the correspondent says, to conclude that China's confidence and even bellicosity have increased.

It is true that some experts warn that any such patent admission of China's intentions regarding some new actions directed against Vietnam should be approached with caution since it might simply be a canard sent up to frighten Vietnam, or to blackmail Vietnam while the Chinese-Vietnamese talks are on. But aside from the question of whether this is blackmail or a degree of bluff, which is becoming increasingly fashionable with opponents of detente, or yet another aggressive scheme from the Beijing leadership, there is no doubt that the present Chinese leaders are trying to take advantage of the exacerbation of the international situation for their own ends.

[Gerasimov] Well, the socialist countries are doing enough to promote the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia. Comrade Brezhnev in his speech to the voters said: The unity of the fraternal countries and the strength of socialist internationalism have been manifested especially convincingly in the powerful support provided to the people of Vietnam in their struggle against American and later Chinese aggressors. That is the way it will continue if anyone takes it into his head to encroach again on the peace and security of that heroic country. Our solidarity and support are also on the side of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea who in their long struggle defended their right to a new life.

When analyzing the present foreign policy of the Chinese leadership I think it would be interesting to draw attention to this fact. This week a CCP Central Committee plenum took place in Beijing. There had been talk of preparing for the plenum for a long time before. It was assumed that the plenum would discuss cadre problems, i.e. a purge and rearrangement within the top party jobs, in the machinery of state and in the army. Clearly the struggle for power caused the preparations for the plenum to drag out. Now, however, the main battle between the various groups in the CCP has begun.

[Burlatitskiy] There is no doubt that what we have here is another round of struggle within the Chinese political leadership. What direction are things moving in? By all accounts the positions of those who are referred to as the pragmatists and who have Deng Xiaoping at their head are being strengthened. I can cite several facts which confirm this point of view. A number of personalities who entered the leadership together with Hua Guofeng after the death of Mao Zedong have recently either fallen into disfavor now or are on the verge of it. I have in mind primarily those Politburo members who have always been considered leftists. Recently the commanders of 8 of the 11 big military districts in China have been replaced, and the thrust of the changes and the new appointments leave no doubt that the supporters of Deng Xiaoping, the supporters of those people referred to in China as pragmatists and as the continuers of the line of the so-called old guard, are increasingly consolidating.

[Sobolev] In this connection one is prompted to ask why does it happen that the old guard, the so-called pragmatists, conduct a more extremist and more aggressive policy than the leaders who came to prominence during the years of the cultural revolution and who are considered to be leftists.

[Burlatitskiy] That is an interesting question. I would venture to explain this by pragmatist nationalism. The meaning I put on this is that Deng Xiaoping and his supporters who have put forward the idea of the four modernizations, the core of which undoubtedly comprises the establishment of the military-industrial complex, show a deep interest in, first, obtaining aid from West Europe, Japan and the United States in reequipping their army and in establishing the military-industrial complex; and, second, in disrupting detente, because they understand full well that in conditions of detente, in conditions of a reduction in international tension, and in particular in conditions in which major problems of limiting the arms race are to be resolved, carrying through their active policy to establish the military-industrial complex would be inappropriate for them. In any case the Western powers would be less inclined to accommodate them and bail them out. Because of this pragmatic nationalism, a nationalism which is subordinate to the aims of establishing a military-industrial complex, the entire Chinese foreign policy is in fact even more anti-Soviet and even more directed against the relaxation of international tension than the policy of the leftists.

[Sobolev] To sum up one can say that the international situation remains complicated. The struggle between the opponents and supporters of detente continues, but detente, one can now say definitely, has shown its viability, and this is primarily because detente is backed by the socialist community and the Soviet Union.

The way out of the situation which has now developed was pointed out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his meeting with Hammer, a representative of American business circles. He said that the only reasonable way is that of reducing tension, of limiting armaments, of mutually advantageous cooperation and the search for mutually acceptable solutions to the questions which arise on an honest and just basis.

Our program is over. Thank you for your attention, comrades, and all the best.

PRAVDA ROUNDS UP FOREIGN COMMENT ON BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD291515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondents, TASS roundup: "A Consistent Leninist Peace Policy"]

[Text] 25 February--The speech by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at an election meeting with voters has been received throughout the world as an event of tremendous importance. The mass media and public figures stress in their commentaries that the speech provided a profound analysis of the present international situation and indicated ways of consolidating peace and detente. It clearly depicted the Soviet people's achievements and the advantages of soviet democracy.

"Tremendous interest was aroused among the world public," Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes, "by L. I. Brezhnev's foreign policy assessments. Moscow is reacting to Washington's irritable, nervous and hysterical statements with tranquility and confidence in its own strength. The Soviet leader declares: No one will succeed in provoking us; as before, we advocate strengthening detente, not destroying it."

"The place of detente in the USSR's policy is not that of a temporary tactic or 'propaganda.' Detente is the strategy of peace, a principle, a general line."

At a time when calls for a return to the cold war are emanating from Washington, Beijing and the capitals of a number of Western countries, Vietnam's NHAN DAN notes, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech came as an indication of clear faith, might and justice with very firm foundations. The unified might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is being used to achieve the highest goals of civilized mankind--peace, national independence and socialism. The Soviet Union is again displaying its good will. The West must respond to this. We are grateful to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--a great friend of the Vietnamese people--for again warning the imperialist aggressors and hegemonist expansionists when he spoke about Vietnam.

L. I. Brezhnev's speech is further evidence of the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, 'A. Sarboland, Afghan minister of information and culture, stated. L. I. Brezhnev resolutely rejected attacks from imperialism and reaction in connection with the so-called "USSR interference in Afghanistan's affairs." In these difficult days for Afghanistan the Soviet Union, true to the principles of internationalism, is giving Afghanistan timely assistance.

The San Francisco EXAMINER singles out L. I. Brezhnev's statement to the effect that the Soviet Union threatens nobody. Its forces and potential are vast.

Commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech, London's THE OBSERVER notes that the Soviet Union has demonstrated firmness and loyalty to the principles of the foreign policy it follows. In his speech the Soviet leader stressed that the USSR will remain true to the peace program. The newspaper expresses the opinion that L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union is prepared to begin withdrawing its troops as soon as all forms of outside interference aimed against the Afghan Government and people have stopped completely "could indicate a way out of the situation which has arisen."

L.I. Brezhnev's Kremlin speech, the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, showed that as far as Afghan events are concerned it is up to Washington. The Soviet Union's statement on its readiness to withdraw its troops if the United States and Pakistan guarantee to end interference from outside in that country's affairs places Carter in the position of instigator of war if he refuses to respond.

Recent events, L'HUMANITE notes, indicate the full seriousness of the present international crisis. The danger indisputably lies in the fact that the United States and its allies are trying to make the greatest possible use of events in Afghanistan in order to interfere in that country's internal affairs and send in armed gangs. Advancing as a pretext the assistance which the Afghan Government requested from the Soviet Union, they are trying to take some kind of revenge in Kabul for the defeat they suffered in Tehran, to step up their threatening military presence in the Indian Ocean and to jeopardize the cause of detente. The Soviet leader's statement on the need for guarantees to be given to Afghanistan, the newspaper concludes, offers an opportunity for a way out for Washington and its allies. They cannot ignore this!

West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG calls on people to consider L.I. Brezhnev's remarks on Afghanistan attentively. If we want to avoid the situation where mankind returns to the "position of strength" policy, the newspaper writes, then every word of L.I. Brezhnev's speech must be weighed on the diplomatic scales.

Analyzing in detail the cause of the anti-Soviet hysteria which the West has now unleashed, the Portuguese newspaper O DIARIO notes, the Soviet leader stated that the USSR will continue to advocate strengthening detente.

The Soviet Union, Finland's KANSAN UTUSET notes, will strive to do everything in its power to insure that detente and disarmament are the main directions of development on our continent in the eighties.

The Soviet leader, Japan's NIKON KEIZAI notes, criticized forces which have set a course of the arms race and whipping up international tension. At the same time he came out in favor of maintaining economic cooperation with West European countries and Japan. The Soviet Union intends to continue the peace offensive.

The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN stresses that the Soviet Union has always been on the side of peoples defending freedom and independence and never uses its aid to pressurize those to whom it is given.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech to the voters in Moscow is a new contribution to the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation, E. Papiannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, stated. It is another example of the consistent Leninist peace policy implemented by the Soviet Union.

## UN COMMISSION ON IRAN CONTINUES WORK IN TEHRAN

LD011346 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 1, TASS--The members of the international commission, who are now in Tehran to consider Iran's grievances against the crimes of the former shah and U.S. activity in Iran, continue familiarizing themselves with an extensive dossier prepared for the commission by the Iranian authorities.

The commission studied documents which indicate that the shah's secret police SAVAK, for the purpose of suppressing population's action against the monarchic regime, had virtually brought the country under U.S. control, had widely used methods of torturing the detainees and had not stopped short of direct killings of dissentients. According to a U.N. official spokesman, Samir Sambar, the commission members also met with two university instructors--SAVAK victims--who gave testimony about political terror that had reigned in the country during the times of the shah.

## MCHENRY SPEECH ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS SCORED

LD021606 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] New York, March 2, TASS--TASS correspondents V. Vasilets, Ye. Menkes. The United Nations Security Council condemned Israel's annexationist policy in occupied Arab lands and urged all states not to give it any assistance that can be used for widening Israeli settlements in lands of others.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council stresses that all measures by Israel for changing the physical character, demographic composition, organizational structure or status of Palestinian and other Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are invalid. The document says that Israel's policy and practice for the migration of its population to these lands is a gross violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Population in Wartime and is also a serious obstacle on the road to achieving an all-embracing, just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Security Council also urged Israel to liquidate the existing settlements and to stop creating new ones in occupied lands.

The speech delivered at the meeting by United States Permanent Representative at the United Nations Donald McHenry showed again the hypocritical nature of Washington's Mid-Eastern policy. Recognizing in words the illegal character of the creation by Tel Aviv of settlements in occupied lands, he at the same time deliberated on a certain "usefulness" of the Camp David accords, the accords that, as the majority of participants in the debate noted, have led only to the toughening of Israel's expansionist policy and to the intensification of the colonizing of Arab lands.

Israel would never dare disregard the opinion of the international community expressed in many decisions of the United Nations if it were not for the support given to it by the transoceanic patrons, said First Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR at the United Nations Mikhail Kharlamov. The United States is putting obstacles to the creation of an independent Palestinian state, refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mikhail Kharlamov pointed out that the Israeli occupation persists, that the Israeli authorities continue the illegal practice of driving the native population from Arab lands, that the very idea of creating a Palestinian state and ensuring peace in the Middle East is being torpedoed. "Israel and its patrons need all this in order to give a green light to those countries that are striving to increase the number of their military bases in the Middle East and to perpetuate tensions in the area", the Soviet representative stressed.

ARBATOV: 'CRUCIAL MOMENT' COMING IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD031056 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

["'Patriotism' Which Threatens With Misfortunes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 3, TASS--The untenability of the attempts by the White House to justify the turn towards the cold war by references to the events in Afghanistan or to an allegedly increasing "Soviet military threat" is stated by Academician Georgiy Arbatov. In an article which is headlined "On the Threshold of a New Decade" and which is published in today's PRAVDA, he examines the latest changes in U.S. foreign policy and some possible consequences of that.

"No one provoked the USA to a toughening of foreign policy, Georgiy Arbatov writes. The responsibility for that rests with the United States itself. Let us move on from mythical causes to real ones.

Their roots are in the fact that, notwithstanding the long period of detente, the past of the global claims and cold war has never been fully overcome in the U.S. ruling class. In substance the point at issue was to break off with the aims, notions and traditions of a whole period--the period of exceptional position in which America found itself immediately after the Second World War by virtue of the aggregate of inimitable and transient historical circumstances (though the Americans, understandably, would like to regard them as the natural and eternal order of things).

Naturally, in the USA there happened to be very influential forces (the military-industrial complex above all) which did not want to reconcile themselves to that. A keen struggle immediately developed around the elaboration of a policy. At first realistic tendencies prevailed whereas from the second half of the 1970s those tendencies began to slow down."

"It is a fact, Arbatov emphasizes, that in conditions obtaining in the USA it is far more profitable and safe for politicians to be mistaken, 'leaning' to the right, towards irreconcilability, hatred and toughness. For some unknown reason such a stand is regarded as a more patriotic one, although in the nuclear age it is exactly such a stand that is fraught with the greatest dangers for the country. For some unknown reason, such a stand is regarded as a more sober and realistic, although there is nothing more illusory today than attempts to link hopes for security with the arms race, with power politics."

Pointing out further that the aggravation of the problem of natural resources, particularly oil, greatly influenced the frame of mind of the U.S. ruling elite, and that the present administration's policy, too, largely made for the deterioration of the political atmosphere in the USA, Georgiy Arbatov writes: "One would like to name a still another factor which has an increasing effect on the stand of a considerable number of representatives of the U.S. ruling circles. This factor is China or, to be more exact, the illusions connected with it. The illusions that the rapprochement with the chauvinistic leadership of China which is fanning up an anti-Soviet psychosis can change the balance of forces and consolidate America's positions, and may well allow it to do without detente, and again to exercise its sway over the world to its heart's content."

Finally, the author of the article goes on, the fact that decisionmaking on major foreign-policy decision coincided with the commencement of a regular election campaign has also played its part. "Really the eve of elections in America are a bad time for good politics and is a good time for bad ones," he points out in this connection.

Turning to the question of possible consequences of the changes in the U.S. foreign-policy course, Georgiy Arbatov points out that the USA's turn to the cold-war policy constitutes "the greatest threat to universal peace, in the past ten years at any rate."

He writes: "The second edition of 'cold war' would doubtless be still more dangerous than the first one--more dangerous already because reversion to the unlimited hostility and confrontations would occur at a new level of the development of annihilation means, which makes a military conflict more probable and its consequences still more ruinous. Besides, a much larger number of participants in international relations would be drawn into the whirlpool of a second 'cold war'. And in relation conflicts, the greater their number the greater the risk, especially if some of the participants are inclined to conduct the most reckless and irresponsible game in the world arena--such as is being conducted by China.

"A great threat of reversion to cold war is also in the fact that it will make proliferation of nuclear weapons practically inevitable (the change of the U.S. policy has already increased a probability of Pakistan's turning into a nuclear power)."

Neither will the United States new policy give anything positive to America itself, Academician Arbatov emphasizes further, since most of the goals set by that policy are both unattainable and have no bearing on the problems which really face the United States. One of such goals is to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union today has more possibilities than ever before for frustrating such designs and for keeping parity in the military field.

"And, finally, the main thing, the author goes on: What can America buy on the hundreds of billions and may be trillions which it now intends to spend for military purposes?--security from the Soviet Union, as the makers of the U.S. new policy maintain? But the fact is that America's security and even its existence are being threatened not by the Soviet Union but by the ongoing arms race, tensions, and unsettled conflicts--by everything that can sooner or later get out of control and lead to a thermonuclear holocaust. This real threat to the USA, just like to all the other countries, is being only exacerbated by the turn in the U.S. policy. And what 'benefits' can American derive from a revival of interventionism which is provided for by the 'Carter doctrine'? Here we encounter a clinical case of amnesia concerning history, with an utter inability to understand the true causes of its foreign-policy defeats and setbacks. They are not at all in a 'weakness' or 'indecision' of the USA, not in detente but in the United States traditionally imperialist approach to other countries, and in the practice of support for terroristic, corrupt regimes alien to peoples, the practice that struck roots in cold-war years."

The revolutionary situation in Iran developed, not in the last place, owing to the systematic abuse of force in the course of more than a quarter of a century after the Americans rudely interfered in Iran's affairs in 1953, overthrew the Mossadeq government and installed the shah in power, G. Arbatov recalls. Emphasizing that with the proclamation of the "Carter doctrine," the struggle around the main tendencies of the development of international relations does not cease, and is only developing anew, with a fresh force, the author writes: "No one should have any doubt as to what stand the USSR will take in this struggle. Issuing a firm rebuff to any malicious attacks, the Soviet Union at the same time will continue, in the 1980's like in the 1970's, to pursue undeviatingly the course set out in the peace programme by the 24th and 25th congresses of the party."

"Washington is offering for the 1980's the policy which was already tested and went bankrupt by the beginning of the 1970's. There are hardly many people who would be willing to travel that road again.

"An extremely crucial moment is coming in international relations. The destinies of peace in many respects depend on whether the attempts by U.S. aggressive forces to turn to the cold war will meet with a fitting rebuff," the author of the article points out in conclusion.

## ZAMYATIN ON CURRENT U.S. POLICY, ASSERTS NEED FOR DETENTE

LD291351 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Feb 80 p 14 ID

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "To Restore a Climate of Detente and Trust"]

[Text] The world has received with tremendous interest L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the voters' meeting in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. People were awaiting this speech, awaiting it in various countries of the world. They knew that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev would, with his characteristic clarity and forthrightness, answer the burning questions of our time that perturb the peoples.

How will world affairs develop now? Will not the positive elements in international relations achieved in the seventies be squandered? These questions are occurring to all who care about the fate of peace and detente. The speech stressed that the Soviet Union's course combines consistent love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression, and no one will deflect us from this course--it is the Leninist foreign policy course and it is unshakable.

The Soviet Union's valid optimism is based on the fact that the relaxation of tension forced its way past many complex obstacles and has put down deep roots, and it is not all that easy to trample on its fruits, as certain politicians in the West are trying to do. The detente policy in no way means that any one state is seeking privileges for itself. It is necessary to West European states, to the United States, and to the Soviet Union equally.

Yes, it can most definitely be said that a turnabout has taken place in U.S. policy recently. That country's President and his entourage have adopted a course of sharply stepping up the arms race. American reactionary circles are deliberately working to aggravate the international situation, and these are interconnected processes. But something else is also clear. The relaxation of tension is incompatible with the arms race. That is why our country has tirelessly submitted at various forums specific proposals whose point has been to buttress political detente and supplement it with measures for military detente. And this stance was reaffirmed by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech.

During the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter in Vienna the following episode engraved itself on my memory. After the end of the official SALT II treaty signing ceremony a woman went up to the table and made the sign of the cross over this truly historic document. Answering journalists' questions, she said: "God grant that everything enshrined in the treaty is implemented." This gesture symbolized the cherished wish and aspirations of millions of ordinary people. That is what the statesmen and public figures of the overwhelming majority of countries thought. They rightly saw this treaty as the start of a major new stage in the process of limiting and subsequently reducing the most destructive weapons--nuclear missile weapons.

However, events took a different turn. The SALT II treaty and the other accords reached in Vienna have been suspended, and some even canceled. Instead of an expansion and deepening of cooperation, Soviet-American relations are being subjected to serious new trials. It can be said that never in the past 15 years have they been as tense as they are now.

What has occasioned the turnabout in American policy? Why is the Carter administration prepared for its own self-seeking purposes to do anything to step up international tension? There are attempts, including in the Western press, to seek explanations in the difficulties the U.S. Congress is creating, for instance, in the attempts by some senators to prevent ratification of the SALT II treaty. But it is legitimate to ask: What has the administration itself done to insure Senate ratification of the treaty? The White House made concession after concession to the clamorous opponents of Soviet-American agreements over the discussion of the SALT issue and launched one project after another for developing races in new types of arms, claiming that this would facilitate ratification, and ultimately the arms race abruptly gathered speed in the United States, while the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is relegated to last place in the priorities defined by the U.S. President in his State of the Union Message to Congress.

And what is the meaning of NATO's decision to deploy in West Europe about 600 medium-range missiles which, being moved up close to the Soviet Union's borders, are strategic, not tactical weapons, which results in the violation of the established equality of forces in Europe? In taking this step J. Carter's administration, of course, realized it was violating the fundamental principle on which all the accords of recent years are based--the principle of equality and identical security. Surely this is a fundamental change in U.S. policy in the direction of worsening relations with the Soviet Union?

J. Carter's new militarist program, which envisages an unprecedented buildup in American military potential and the increase of military spending, is also in line with developments of this kind in U.S. policy. J. Carter has abandoned his former election promises to reduce military appropriations by \$5-7 billion and has now increased the U.S. military budget to a size the country has never seen before. In the present fiscal year alone the military budget is increasing by \$20 billion.

"Force [silence]," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown asserts, "...remains the most important factor in resolving international disputed issues." So according to the American concept "disputed issues" ought to be resolved through force, not by talks taking into account the sides' positions, as envisaged by international law. Of course, this is not a new approach; it echoes the compromised policy of cold war times, the practice where military force was the determining factor in relations between states. Now they are picking up the club again. This is attested not just by the defense secretary's remarks, but also by the President's message to Congress.

Let us turn to another thesis. The U.S. administration's present reaction--based largely on emotion--to current political events is ascribed by the American press, and not only the American, to the influence of the pre-election atmosphere! Every election campaign, it says, makes its mark on the general political climate in the United States and on the behavior of individual officials and private individuals. Judging by appearances, it is hard to deny that.

Public opinion polls have shown that J. Carter entered this year's election campaign as an unpopular contender. It is reported that his political record over the last 3 years shows that 227 election promises--more than one-third--have not been fulfilled. The main problems, the problems most keenly felt by voters, are among this third: The headlong inflation and rise in prices, the sharp decline in the dollar, the considerable growth of unemployment and the continuing deterioration of the energy crisis.

But is it possible to justify the White House's attempt to employ a "diversion" such as the fueling of international tension and creation of crises in the world in order to push to one side the country's difficult internal problems? There is no justification for this. J. Carter's "tough games" in international politics may throw the world back to the grim cold war times for a period. But only for a period....

It is certainly no accident that in his memoirs (written from a standpoint that is far from favorable to detente) H. Kissinger was forced to admit that people in the world "were tired of cold war"--and so supported the detente process in the seventies. It took more than a decade to clear the obstacles created by that period. Mankind embarked on the path of cooperation and of developing multifaceted mutually advantageous relations. If people are now seeking to smash all this, one wonders just what they want to work toward?

Do they think in Washington that the arms race can be the means of solving the present problems in world politics? It looks as though the U.S. President's actions still proceed from precisely that dangerous premise. "But the West Europeans are showing justified reluctance to jeopardize detente"--that is the conclusion reached by Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. It is not alone in its assessment of the present situation. Many remarks in the same spirit from politicians in France, the FRG and the United States itself could be cited. They are well known.

For the sake of objectivity it must be said that there are also statements of the opposite nature, arising not from a realistic view of what is happening, but from "solidarity" with the "senior partner" at whatever cost, however absurd the deeds and words of that "brother" in the person of certain unbalanced politicians in Washington. This manifestation of "Atlantic solidarity" and this adherence to the "allies' duty" remind me of a joke I was told in Washington. The point of it was that the White House at one time used to assess the American states' loyalty to the new President by the quantity of peanut butter produced in Georgia that they consumed.

To live by someone else's brains is risky. For European countries detente is very important, partly because of their geographical location. They are the closest of all to the dividing line between the two military blocs. They have experienced all the horrors of war, and their peoples know better than anyone that there is no acceptable alternative to detente. That is why in this difficult time for detente it is worth refraining from precipitate actions which might be regretted later.

If the task of eliminating existing complexities in USSR-U.S. relations is to be posed seriously, it is obviously necessary to penetrate to the essence of the matter.

Soviet-American relations have known ups and downs in the past and each time the discord between the two powers has been a heavy burden on the general situation in Europe and in the whole world. As a result of joint efforts by USSR and U.S. leaders in the early seventies it was possible to create a clear and reasonable base for Soviet-American relations. Agreement was reached on the principles on which mutually advantageous cooperation can and must be built. The sides then acknowledged that the preservation of peace and peaceful coexistence are equally necessary and advantageous to both the USSR and the United States.

On the basis of the principles of equality and identical security, respect for each other's interests and noninterference in internal affairs it was possible to elaborate a whole series of agreements, including such important ones as the agreements on strategic offensive arms limitation and on preventing nuclear war.

The fabric of Soviet-American cooperation was woven and a solid material base was created for joint or parallel actions intended to make world peace more lasting and to make the earth itself a more comfortable place to live in, since it is an indisputable fact that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can push the other off the face of the earth. Despite differences in ideology, social systems and traditions, they will have to live together.

Nobody can have the least doubt as to the Soviet Union's readiness, and indeed, determination to build its relations with the United States on the basis of the aforementioned principles and agreements and to seek a political solution to all the problems which exist or could arise between them. Attempts to attribute aggressive designs to the Soviet Union and expatriations on the "Soviet military threat" are the doing of those who would like to make our two countries clash.

Yes, we make no secret of it--we are on the side of the peoples waging the struggle for social and national liberation and we consider their struggle just. But it is by no means through the Soviet Union's endeavours that rotten regimes collapse and independence is asserted in a particular country. Changes such as those in Iran or Afghanistan, for instance, ripen only on national soil. To attribute this, as the U.S. administration does, to "Moscow's machinations" is to lead both oneself and the public astray. To deny revolutionary changes would be to deny the legitimacy of the emergence of the United States itself, which, as everyone knows, became established as a state in an anticolonial revolution, in the struggle against British dominion.

The U.S. leadership is very well aware of all this, and the complications arise not because of any lack of clarity in the Soviet Union's approach to the problems of peace and disarmament and to the general restructuring of world mutual relations, not because of attempts to bypass or damage legitimate U.S. interests. No, the complications arise for another reason--because of the unwillingness or ability of the present American leaders to understand that equality in international affairs is indeed equality, that parity in the correlation of forces is indeed parity and that identical security is indeed identical security.

How would the U.S. Government and those who make the propaganda weather in America react if the Soviet Union were to put forward a 5-year or 10-year program of military preparations intended to guarantee it a "leading role in the world"? Or how would the United States react if the Soviet Union assumed the right to create and maintain a continuous chain of military bases around the United States, including bases right on its borders, as the United States is itself doing with respect to the USSR? The answer is obvious. It emerges if only from President J. Carter's words to the effect that the United States is "particularly sensitive" to any external danger (although none exists--L.Z.) and for this reason other people, that is, the Soviet Union, should reckon with this.

Why, pray, does the United States not have to reckon with other people's sensitivity? Or does the President suppose that the Soviet Union, having lost 20 million people in the last world war, has become less sensitive to external danger--and not imaginary, but real danger? We have quite a different viewpoint on this score.

A policy which essentially denies the principle of equality and reserves superior rights for one partner over the other is not compatible with the principle of equality.  
[paragraph continues]

Arbitrary behavior whereby now one, now another region of the world somewhere at the other end of the earth--including close to the Soviet borders--is declared, with unusual facility, sphere of U.S. "vital interests" is not compatible with the principle of equality.

In order to safeguard security it is possible to act in one of two ways--to place increasing emphasis either on force--and in present conditions that can lead only to an apparent solution--or on reason. The Soviet Union advocates the second version, advocates all that leads to a reduction and--best of all--a sharp fall in the level of military confrontation.

The emphasis on force, the view of weapons as a panacea against the "wind of change," the desire to counterpose your own interests to the interests of your partners in talks--those are the reasons why the Soviet-American relations have been not only marking time, but actually digressing in recent years. To this can be added the fact that the United States is following the path of breaking existing agreements and accords which have been signed by top-ranking American representatives and is urging its allies to do the same. Without any justification they want to ascribe the blame for this to the Soviet Union.

The departure from cooperation with the USSR did not begin today, or even yesterday. It is enough to mention the Near East, where the United States refused to collaborate with the USSR and embarked on separate deals which have not brought peace to that region and cannot do so. Even in the economic sphere, where the principle of mutual advantage is most evident, J. Carter's administration has put back Soviet-American relations by decades. Day after day contacts in the sphere of human relations are being broken off. In this way J. Carter wants to partition off the Americans from the Soviet Union with a kind of "iron curtain of sanctions." Such actions cast doubt on the reliability of the United States as a partner.

The Soviet Union will survive, of course, without the deals which have now become impossible as a result of the J. Carter administration's stance. In fact, for more than 60 years our economy has been developed in accordance with the principle of self-sufficiency. The White House knows this. But since measures of this kind are being implemented regardless, then they can be correctly assessed again within a broader context, proceeding from the general political concept of J. Carter and his advisers which is geared not toward good neighborliness, not toward pooling efforts in the interests of both countries and in the interests of the international community, but toward antagonism and confrontation with all the consequences that entails.

In an attempt to "encircle" the Soviet Union with forces hostile toward it the Carter administration has begun even more overtly to indulge the ambitions of the Beijing leaders. No one can deny this.

In recent months Washington has provoked one crisis after another in its search for ways of exacerbating and creating tension in Soviet-American relations. In August and September the "mini-crisis" over Cuba was staged; then a crisis was created designed to pull North Yemen into the American military orbit; after that came the propaganda spectacle on the pretext of concern for Vietnamese and Kampuchean refugees; then the Iranian crisis and, finally, the crisis in connection with Afghanistan. There was no need for any of these; all of them might not have happened. [paragraph continues]

Washington need only to have considered the interests of other states; but the crises were necessary for saber-rattling purposes, in order to make a show of Washington's determination and to attract attention while distracting the attention of the U.S. public, as has already been said, from other concerns and domestic problems. Had it not been Afghanistan it would have been something else--this, essentially, is L.I. Brezhnev's assessment of the situation in his speech. The fuss kicked up by Carter over events in Afghanistan is like the song of a wood-grouse who, when uttering it, is oblivious of others.

For 18 months a constant stream of weapons has flowed across Pakistani territory, armed bands of mercenaries have been trained for invasion purposes; they include people who did not accept the revolutionary transformations and would like Afghanistan to return to the days of monarchy and feudalism. The training of these mercenaries was carried out by CIA officers in conjunction with Chinese "advisers" and practical work was performed in Pakistani garrisons--Pakistan has been transformed into a bridgehead for military operations against Afghanistan. An undeclared war has been, and is being, waged against this country and its people. However, in Afghanistan, the USSR's vital interests are certainly not less significant than those of the Americans since Afghanistan is situated directly on our southern borders and the United States is many thousands of kilometers away.

The Carter administration has reiterated openly its military and material support for mercenaries on the territory of Pakistan and China. Military deliveries to this region are expanding. Why, one wonders? The answer is clear: to widen aggression against Afghanistan--American aggression supported by the Beijing leadership, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The pooling of these heterogeneous forces is not called a military alliance. A new label has been found--"consortium." But semantics do not come into it. That there is outside interference in Afghan affairs is obvious. And if the West continues to flog the theme of the "Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan" you need to be a heavily blinkered politician not to see what is the cause and what is the effect.

If the United States had wanted peace in the region the U.S. President need only have given the order to stop invading the territory of Afghanistan, to stop supplying weapons, to liquidate mercenaries' bases, in short, to stop all forms of interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan, and then the reasons for the Afghan leadership's request for our help would have disappeared.

Recently a Westerner I spoke to frankly admitted: Washington is perfectly well aware that the Soviet Union does not intend to seize sources of oil in the Persian Gulf area or to push through to the warm seas, as American propaganda is vociferously claiming. It is also aware that the Babrak Karmal government is insuring the necessary internal stability in the country and pursuing a moderate and sensible policy in the sphere of social transformations, and that the Soviet Union's aim is to protect Afghanistan from outside incursions.

To my question what was preventing the U.S. administration, in this case, of adopting a sensible view of events and halting subversive actions in this region came the pretty frank reply: At this time, in the election campaign period, J. Carter is able to gain election pluses on the wave of American chauvinism and in the hubbub of anti-Soviet hysteria, and he intends to stoke it up. He intends also to interpret the Soviet Union's actions as being against the "vital interests" of the United States in the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia.

That was my interlocutor's reply. It is fair to ask the question: Is it just because of the U.S. elections every 4 years that some American politicians are forced to wage the election campaign with thunderous ultramilitarist speeches? Is this a manifestation of so-called American democracy?

Of the five basic aims advanced by J. Carter for the eighties, the chief one, as shown by published documents and speeches, is to build up the military might of America and its allies, to maintain U.S. Armed Forces as the "most powerful and most flexible." "To get more firepower for every dollar spent"--Z. Brzezinski, one of the authors of the strategy adopted by the current administration, is constantly saying.

It is clear that this course does not merely defy common sense and is not merely a denial of everything that enabled one to talk of the seventies as a fruitful period of international cooperation. It is a call for a return to the methods of cold war which affects the fundamental interests of the world, including the United States.

The bellicose concepts which have gained the upper hand among certain circles in the United States are causing serious concern. The detente policy has sustained repeated blows and it must be defended both in the political plane and in the economic plane. The course of development of events that endangers peace must be stopped and international relations must be put back on the path of talks and limitation of the arms race. The peoples cherish the peaceful situation established over recent decades too much to out it at risk for the sake of J. Carter's attempts to gain popularity among a section of the American electorate.

In the seventies the common efforts of many states, above all the Soviet Union and other European countries such as France, the FRG and Italy managed to prevent the implementation of a course leading to the exacerbation of the world situation and the intensification of the danger of war. International life developed along the lines of peaceful coexistence and the quest for a solution of disputes not by force but through talks, which created a favorable climate for detente and contributed to strengthening trust among the peoples. "To the 'doctrine' of military hysteria and the feverish arms race," L.I. Brezhnev said in his 22 February speech, "we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth. We are loyal to the peace program put forward by our party's 24th and 25th congresses. Therefore, now, in the eighties, as before, in the seventies, we advocate strengthening detente, not destroying it. Reducing arms, not swelling them. Rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples, not artificial alienation and enmity."

## BROWN ADMITS AFGHAN 'MERCENARIES' RECEIVING U.S. ARMS

LD292210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, 29 February--H. Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, has admitted that gangs of mercenaries invading Afghanistan and waging a struggle against that country's legal government are receiving American arms. Speaking in the Budget Commission of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon boss said that since the bases of these forces were located on the territory of neighboring Pakistan, they "could well" get arms there. This is the first such admission by a high official of the Washington administration, which until recently has stubbornly denied U.S. participation in aggression against the Afghan people.

H. Brown, like a representative of the State Department previously, categorically refused to confirm or deny press reports that the operation to furnish the bandits formations with arms was led by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Meanwhile, recently disclosed facts show irrefutably that it was precisely so.

Against this background the attempts of high-ranking American officials to shed "crocodile tears" about events in Afghanistan, to distort the essence of the help being given to it by the Soviet Union in repelling an external threat, in accordance with the known provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and repeated requests by that country's government, look really hypocritical.

## Congressional Displeasure

LD012154 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 1, TASS--Within U.S. Congress strong displeasure is being expressed over the fact that the Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski while negotiating in Islamabad deliveries of U.S. weapons to Pakistan and coordination the aid to the mercenaries infiltrated into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory, was bypassing U.S. Congress. This is reported by Washington POST.

Ziaul Haq and Brzezinski, the newspaper says, discussed, according to a secret cable, the possibility for a greater coordination of actions between China, the United States and Pakistan in order to support an invasion by mercenaries from Pakistan. The negotiations centered, among others, on the use of U.S. aircraft to deliver to Pakistan from China weapons intended for the mercenaries. This, the Washington POST says, caused indignation on Capitol Hill not only because the presidential adviser went beyond his authority. The critics are of the view that aid given to mercenaries will fail to produce the expected effect.

The newspaper goes on to say that displeasure in Congress was also caused by the assurances given by Brzezinski to Ziaul Haq to the effect that the US. aid to Pakistan will be substantially higher than the sum of 400 million dollars mentioned. According to the newspaper, this was yet another commitment he had not been authorized to assume. According to Washington POST, the Presidential security adviser attempted to convince Islamabad that the value of the U.S. aid is much greater than he could make it public now. Also according to the newspaper, Brzezinski, among others, explained that these U.S. armaments will be delivered from the Pentagon storehouses and so prices will be reduced by a whole 40 per cent compared to the price of weapons purchased from ordinary arms traders. In other words, Ziaul Haq will probably get many more weapons per dollar than one could deduce from the figures made public. In commenting on the assurances by the Presidential adviser to the effect that the United States will come to Pakistan's rescue, a congressman said to a Washington POST correspondent: Brzezinski was not authorized to make that pledge. Properly speaking, even President Carter lacks that right. The congressman complained that the U.S. administration has returned to the process of a unilateral decision making--in other words to that procedure which was such a notable feature of the Vietnam war period, the newspaper says.

## CALLS FOR PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST IRAN CRITICIZED

LD291933 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["The Pentagon Threatens"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, February 29, TASS--The U.S. right-wing press continues to make incendiary statements and demand immediate punitive actions against Iran. In an editorial the New York DAILY NEWS writes that the United States needs a thoroughly prepared script of intensifying economic pressure on Iran. It adds that it should be openly announced that the United States will not stop before tougher measures, including a blockade. The time has come, the paper continues, when it is necessary to show the Iranians that the patience of the United States is beginning to (?run out).

An atmosphere of hatred for Iran and its leaders is sustained at the American naval base in Subic Bay, the Philippines. Shirts with inscriptions calling for the destruction of Ayatollah Khomeini are on sale at the base. Widespread there are posters showing a plane dropping an atomic bomb with the inscription "tested in Japan in 1945 for delivery to Iran in 1980". Another poster shows a nuclear mushroom cloud with the inscription "light them up (the Iranians--correspondent) and then shoot at them in the dark".

As reported by UPI, it is not concealed from servicemen at the base that they might find themselves on the front line of fire in the event of an aggravation of the American-Iranian crisis.

It has already been reported in the press that the Pentagon had ordered 1,800 Marines from Subic Bay to the area of the Arabian Sea.

Marine Col Van Den Elsen, a Vietnam veteran, said his men had been in training for a year and were prepared to go wherever ordered.

An American organization that comes out for an end to U.S. interference in Iran's affairs has published a statement in which it expresses serious concern at the development of events in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. It calls on the administration to use only peaceful means to achieve stability in that area since any use of military force would bring about a catastrophe, the statement says.

## EXPOSURE OF U.S. TRAINING FOR SAVAK AGENTS REPORTED

LD291612 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["Under the CIA's Direction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, February 29, TASS--The members of the international commission for inquiry into the crimes of the former shah and U.S. imperialism met yesterday with a group of Iranians that became cripples in the dungeons of the shah's secret police SAVAK. A French television correspondent in Tehran described the meeting as a heart-rending sight. The meeting was attended, according to the correspondent, by hundreds of people that became cripples as a result of tortures and women with the photographs of their children tortured death [as received] and shot by SAVAK men. The commission members heard the testimony of 150 people.

New York, February 29, TASS--The magazine NATION writes that the United States Government knew perfectly well about tortures in the dungeons of the shah's secret police, but for more than twenty years U.S. official spokesmen had publicly rejected the practice of tortures in Iran.

According to the data that the magazine's correspondents got from former CIA agents, U.S. specialists had trained SAVAK agents for [figure indistinct] years in the conduct of interrogation. For this purpose special 'seminars' had been organized in Tehran for the study of the third-degree interrogation methods, according to Jesse Leaf, former CIA agent in Iran. He said he is sure that there had been Nazi manual among the 'text-books' at those seminars.

In an interview with the magazine NATION, Leaf pointed out that way back in 1972 he offered preparing a report on tortures and humiliations in the SAVAK dungeons. He said that he was ordered not to do that.

As is evidenced by the data which the magazine NATION received in the U.S. Department of State, about two hundred Iranian agents of SAVAK and the internal security service of Iran had undergone special training in the United States at the international police school and the international police academy in Washington. The nation writes that the SAVAK agents, trained by Washington 'experts', are guilty of the death of at least 10,000-15,000 Iranians. Exact figures, however, are known to no one.

The magazine emphasizes that not only the CIA and the U.S. ruling circles thoroughly concealed the information on SAVAK crimes. The NATION writes that the U.S. press likewise kept silent about the monstrous crimes of the SAVAK and about the USA being implicated in them.

#### SOVIET HISTORIAN CRITICIZES U.S. PRO-ISLAMIC CLAIMS

NC011452 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Recently President Carter, his National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, and other U.S. leaders have been paying great lipservice to Islam and have even tried to hide their detestable faces under the mask of the so-called defenders of Islam. Soviet scholar and historian Viktor Bagaslovskiy has prepared a series of talks on this subject in which he explains the U.S. imperialists' deceit, hypocrisy and profanity. Today we invite you to listen to the first installment in this series.

Viktor Bagaslovskiy writes: It should be noted that Carter is not the only hypocrite to have claimed that the U.S. is a defender of Islam. Years before him, in May 1948, when President Truman was inaugurating Washington's new mosque, he was simultaneously warmly congratulating the Zionist leaders who had come to power in Israel's newly established government in the Middle East. Some years after that, in 1953, again under the same veil, America engineered a counterrevolutionary coup in Iran and--as the U.S. newspapers wrote--ousted Godless Mossadeq and helped establish the reign of the blood-thirsty dictatorship of the shah for yet another 25 years in Iran.

Facts prove that when President Carter tries to pretend to be a defender of Islam he is very clearly trying to fool the Muslims. As clearly stated by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of Iran's revolution: U.S. imperialism is the enemy of nations. Carter and his ilk establish despotic reigns throughout the world.

Dear listeners: How hypocritical and how big a liar should one be to pretend to defend Islam while simultaneously trampling upon the rights of Muslims and committing profanities? Isn't it the Washington administration that has armed the Israeli aggressors to the teeth and is helping them to occupy and trample upon Jerusalem and other Arab territories? Isn't it Carter who helps Israel apply the policy of genocide in these territories?

Some time ago in Damascus Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said: Who has driven the Arab Muslim nation of about 4 million Palestinians from their homes? Who has deprived them of their last piece of bread and has made them undergo the most serious hardships? These acts are being done by Israel under Washington's auspices and dilligent support.

Carter and Brzezinski wear the mask of Islam's defenders at the same time that the U.S. armada is guarding the Persian Gulf, turning its gun barrels toward the Muslim Iranian nation and threatening it by bloody armed interventions.

Let us now see what crimes are taking place against the Muslim Afghan nation with the help of Washington's saints. Some time ago, Norris, the correspondent of the British DAILY MAIL, travelled to the areas of Afghanistan to which armed insurgent mercenaries, trained and armed by U.S. instructors, are sent. He talked with a group of Muslim clergy there who told him that these alleged rebels killed the aged, women and children, and that these elements were not strugglers for justice but murderers under the guise of defenders of Islam.

Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the outstanding leader of the Arab world, unmasked the criminal U.S. policy against the Muslim nations. What he said then applies exactly to the present situation: We oppose the imperialists' and reactionaries' exploitation of the holy principles of Islam for their own objectives. We oppose the forging of religion. We oppose the exploitation of religion and beliefs. True Muslim solidarity is the solidarity of all Muslim nations struggling against imperialism.

The deceitful hypocrisy of Washington officials toward Muslim nations is not limited only to unmasking of crimes they commit against these nations by using the bayonet. Isn't the pillaging and plundering of the natural wealth of Muslim nations by U.S. monopolies a crime? This crime will be the topic of our next talk.

#### Second in Series

NC012002 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Mar 80 NC

[Second and last article in series by historian and scholar Viktor Bagaslovskiy]

[Excerpts] In our previous talk we discussed the hypocrisy and deceit behind remarks by U.S. President Carter and his associates who claim to respect Islam and who even defend it. The U.S. militarists are actually trampling on the rights of the Muslims. They have started an undeclared aggressive war against the Muslims of Afghanistan, are threatening to intervene in Iran and are fully supporting Israel's aggression against Arab countries. In his recent remarks to a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The Muslims of Palestine, Jerusalem and Lebanon are being destroyed by American arms and American planes.

But does U.S. imperialism use only arms to commit crimes against Muslim nations? Now that everyone knows how for many long years U.S. oil monopolies used the exhausting work of Arabs and Iranians to increase their wealth, plundered and are plundering the Muslim nations, can the U.S. Government speak about respecting the rights of the Muslims? As we know the principles declared by Islam are the equality of people and justice, not allowing one to amass a fortune to the detriment of the other. The U.S. monopolies do not respect these principles.

A Western correspondent once said sarcastically: President Carter prays for two things at once: His first prayer--which is hypocritical and deceitful--is for the Muslims, and his true prayer is for the U.S. oil companies.

Indeed, Washington has declared--for the sake of preserving the interests of imperialist monopolies--that the oil resources of the Arabs and Iranians are within the sphere of America's vital interests.

In order to crush the Arab and Iranian nations, which do not want to place their wealth at the disposal of U.S. imperialists, President Carter set up the so-called quick reaction corps. It is worth noting another detestable fact as well. According to incomplete estimates, the wealth plundered by the American monopolies and the deposed shah was enough to guarantee the financial backing needed to overcome Iran's most pressing economic problems. But when the Iranian people ended the plundering of the monopolies and asked the United States to extradite the criminal and plundering shah and to return Iranian wealth that is in U.S. banks, what policy did the Washington administration adopt? Carter threatened to starve the Iranian people. As we know, food exports from the United States to Iran have halted and the Carter administration has frozen Iranian deposits in American banks. Therefore, as stressed by Leonid Brezhnev, the policy of the patrons of aggressive Israel and of the organizers of anti-Iranian suppression, who are trying to present themselves as defenders of Islam, is churlish.

Imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism in particular respect no holy principles. Can one expect a plunderer who pillages the people and who does not refrain from resorting to any crime to respect [word indistinct] principles?

#### NEW U.S. STRIKE FORCE ENDANGERS PEACE, SECURITY

LD291752 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon announced that the "rapid reaction strike force" becomes an active force as of March 1. It is reported that the official ceremony connected with this will be limited to the hoisting of a flag over the building of the staff of the corp's commander General Paul Kelly in Florida State. But the intentional modesty of the ceremony cannot conceal the seriousness of the matter. From now on a more than 100-thousand strong military formation of the U.S. Army consisting of shock forces is meant for armed interference in the affairs of other countries.

Alongside with some units deployed in the United States, the backbone of this force is made of units of U.S. Marines based in Okinawa. Though in 1972 Okinawa was formally returned to Japan after the U.S. occupation that lasted nearly 30 years, it actually remains under the U.S. control. All the aspects of its life are subjugated to the U.S. military needs.

Washington asserts that U.S. forces are staying in Japan only for the aims of defence. The reference is made to the bilateral U.S.-Japanese pact under which the stay of U.S. forces in the Japanese territory is explained by their participation in protecting Japan's security and peace in the Far East against an armed attack from the outside.

How can these officially proclaimed functions of the U.S. forces can go together with the fact that Okinawa is becoming a bridgehead for the deployment of the U.S. "rapid reaction strike force" which is meant for direct armed interference in any area where, in Washington's opinion, there is a "threat to U.S. interests". The Persian Gulf has now been proclaimed such an area. And is there any guarantee that a district even further removed from the coast of Japan will not be proclaimed such an area tomorrow? Then units of U.S. Marines will be sent there from Okinawa.

Okinawa has already served as the main base of the United States during the U.S. aggressions in Korea and in Vietnam. It is from Okinawa that U.S. B-52 bombers took off on bombing missions, sowing death and destruction. It is in Okinawa that U.S. warships were based which bombarded Vietnamese coastal villages. It is in Okinawa that the notorious "Green Berets" units were formed.

The U.S. military potential in Okinawa has not decreased since that time, quite the contrary, it expanded further, just as the military strategic role of the island. It is no longer limited to the Far East alone. "The rapid reaction strike force" that makes Okinawa one of its main bridgeheads, includes in the sphere of its possible operations also the Middle East, Africa and even Latin America.

The Japanese ruling circles cannot be unaware of the fact what a serious danger is presented by the active involvement of Japan in the global strategy of the United States. But they regard it "quite natural" that the U.S. Armed Forces can be rushed from the Japanese bases to the Persian Gulf area "in case of the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area," as Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said in parliament. But is it not clear that the plans and actions of the U.S. advocates of the position of strength policy are dangerous not only for some separate country, that they also threaten peace and security of all states?

#### CIA CONTINUES USE OF JOURNALISTS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD022215 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 2, TASS--Contrary to special decisions, taken in 1977 following scandalous disclosures of the CIA's criminal actions in the country and abroad, the decisions which disallow the agency the use of journalists, scientists and religious leaders in espionage operations, these illegal practices continue till now.

Speaking at the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Deputy CIA Director F. Carlucci admitted that in the past few years the head of the intelligence service Admiral Turner personally approved of the use of "services" of representatives of these professions. The admission, made by Carlucci, was not something unexpected for the legislators. A few days earlier, Turner himself said at the same committee that in a number of cases he cancelled his own decisions concerning journalists. Carlucci's admission reaffirmed that the Central Intelligence Agency made a systematic and broad use of journalists, scientists and religious leaders for American intelligence purposes.

Earlier it was established by documents that approximately 800 American journalists "worked" for the CIA. These were mainly journalists from large newspapers, journals, radio and television companies of the country, such as the New York TIMES, Washington POST, Washington STAR, CBS, etc. Statements, made by Turner and Carlucci show that the practice of using the "free" American press by the espionage agency of the United States remains unchanged.

San Francisco, March 2, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency, as before makes a wide use of mass media and journalists, both American and foreign, for secret operations in materminding and provoking disturbances and disorders in other countries, "destabilisation" and overthrow of governments which are not to the liking of Washington. An example of such actions, reports the Oakland newspaper BLACK PANTHER, can be the CIA's use of news agencies, the press, propaganda frauds in a bid to influence or even overthrow the Jamaica Government, headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Methods of provoking "internal disorders" in Chile, which preceded the overthrow of the Salvador Allende Popular Unity government in a fascist putsch, have been taken as a "model" for a propaganda subversion against Jamaica. Just as the CIA earlier orchestrated a campaign of slander and fabrications through its-controlled Chilean newspaper MERCURIO, the role of the subversive mouthpiece of the American "cloak and dagger agency," is played in Jamaica by the anti-governmental newspaper DAILY GLEANER. That publication is the main channel for circulating in the country CIA-fabricated slanderous and instigatory materials supplied by American "press-services", closely linked with it.

#### BERGLAND ANNOUNCES RECONSIDERATION OF AID TO FARMERS

LD022222 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 2, TASS--The U.S. Government has gone back on its alluring promise to give aid to the American farmers, affected by the White House's reduction of grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. Following that gross discriminatory action, the administration assured the country that it would "protect" the farmers from major financial losses involved in the repudiation of profitable grain delivery deals. Within the framework of a "special" programme of aid to American grain producers it was envisaged that the government would pay compensation to them for cutting the area under grain, which became necessary because of the loss of the Soviet market.

But now, as was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland, the promise was "reconsidered". He was trying to justify the "revision" by a leap of inflation and other economic problems of the United States. As is noted by the press, prices of grain in the United States after the White House's decision are expected to largely go down. Besides, the government's action strikes a new blow on the steadily reducing incomes of the farmers.

The largest farmers' organisations and the legislators, which represent agricultural states at the U.S. Congress, resolutely denounced the White House's decision as "betrayal of the farmers." In other words, as was predicted by specialists, the reduction in grain deliveries by no means affected the interests of the Soviet Union, but beat back on the United States itself.

## ZORIN CHIDES ROSALYNN CARTER FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS

LD010142 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The American press reports that the personal staff of the first lady of the land has broken all American records for size. The 21 members of Mrs Carter's official suite cost American tax payers \$850,000 annually. Of course, this is a fact that concerns none but those who have to lay out the money. I would not bring it up if not for a circumstance that has a direct bearing on a matter which the public in my country can not ignore, writes Valentin Zorin.

A few days ago Rosalynn Carter appeared on a nationwide TV hookup and what she said had nothing to do with family problems, child upbringing or other matters that I assume she knows much about and that, at any rate, it would be more suitable for her to speak on, since she is not an elected official. Mrs Carter found it in place to expound her views on international problems. She spoke of the ban on grain shipments to the Soviet Union and of the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. Forgetting that not she but her husband occupies the post of President, Mrs Carter declared it was necessary to confront the Soviet Union everywhere in the world and punish it to the best of America's ability.

Some of you may see nothing unusual in such a statement. Indeed, if Mrs Carter were a person far removed from the official scene she would have a perfect right to speak on any matter she wished to. But she happens to be the president's wife, the first lady of the land, otherwise why should American taxpayers support her personal staff? At the same time she has no mandate from American voters to speak for them on matters of foreign policy. Nor has she the political experience either: high school, 2-years secretarial courses at Georgia's Southwestern College hardly qualify one to pass judgment on world problems and even claim to voice the official view of the administration.

When Mr Carter was elected President in November 1976 it was only he who was elected, not his wife. Mr Carter may have implicit faith in his wife and listen to her counsel: that is no one's concern as long as the proper balance is maintained. But democracy presupposes that an elected official is responsible to those who elected him. To whom are the members of that official's family responsible when they take it upon themselves to demand publicly that the Soviet Union be punished? Not that the Soviet public was much upset by Mrs Carter's statement. They find it amusing and certainly not in keeping with democratic procedure when a candidate for the American presidency leaves it to members of his family to meet with voters rather than making the efforts himself.

REPORTAGE ON FIFTH CCP PLENARY SESSION

Removal of Four Officials

LD010038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] It seems that Article 45 of the PRC Constitution, which states that all citizens have the right to a wide expression of their opinions, a full expounding of their views, broad discussion, and the right to hang up wall posters, will shortly be deleted from the Chinese fundamental law.

The proposal to annul this article, which has now become unpopular with the Chinese leadership, was made to the National People's Congress in a resolution of the Fifth Plenary meeting of the CCP Central Committee of the 11th Convocation, held in Beijing in the last 7 days of February.

A decision of the plenary meeting, as all the Western agencies emphasize, has dismissed from all leading posts four members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo. The first of them is Wang Dongxing, former head of Mao Zedong's personal guard, who recently occupied the post of one of the five deputies of the chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Hua Guofeng. Second of this group of four is Ji Dengkui, one of the 17 Chinese vice premiers and until recently first political commissar of Beijing Military District. Third on the list is Wu De, who was removed not long ago from the post of mayor of Beijing. The last of the terrible four is Chen Xilian, who was deputy Chinese head of state. He was recently dismissed as commander of Beijing Military District.

These four, according to reports from Beijing, were among those who belonged to the group of so-called men of the Cultural Revolution. It is thought that the removal of these men from the ruling Beijing Olympus is the work of Deng Xiaoping and his followers of the group of rightwing pragmatists consisting mainly of those Chinese leaders who suffered during the Cultural Revolution. An indication of the increased influence of the Deng group is the plenary meeting's decision to revive the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and appoint as general secretary of the CCP Central Committee Hu Yaobang, who headed the Union of Chinese Youth before the Cultural Revolution, during which he was subjected to repression. He is considered to be one of those close to Deng Xiaoping.

[TASS in English at 1628 GMT on 29 Feb 80 adds the following: It is said in a resolution of the CCP CC on the posthumous rehabilitation of the former chairman of the PRC Liu Shaoqi that it has been decided to remove from him the label of "renegade, traitor and strike-breaker" and to lift all the other charges made against him in October 1968 at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the CCP CC of the Eight Convocation. The agenda of the 5th Plenary Meeting of the CCP CC was published and it shows that questions of the country's economic and social life were not studied.]

Mulatov Commentary

OW012007 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] When the [words indistinct] of the CCP was held in Beijing in 1956, none of the delegates could imagine that the major political resolutions adopted by the previous party congress would be either revised or negated by the next party congress.

For instance, the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP National Congress in 1958 completely abolished and abandoned the scientific and concrete resolutions adopted by the First Plenary Session of the party congress in 1956 and replaced them with an adventurous policy--the so-called three Red Banners of Mao Zedong.

The political line laid down by the eighth national congress of the party in 1958 was inherited by the ninth party congress in 1969. Since this congress was held under the sinister banner of the Great Cultural Revolution, all resolutions adopted by the party congress were based on Mao Zedong's so-called theory of continuing the revolution even the dictatorship of the proletariat, which in essence is an antipeople concept. Mao Zedong himself regarded Lin Biao as the most outstanding element for safeguarding and promoting Mao Zedong thought. As a result, the ninth national party congress decided to name Lin Biao as the successor to Mao Zedong. But Lin Biao was thoroughly criticized at the party's 10th national congress held in 1973. Meanwhile, the gang of four rapidly advanced in their struggle to seize power. The gang of four controlled the whole country between 1973 and the death of Mao Zedong. (?trying their best) to implement Mao Zedong's theory of continuing the revolution. However, the 11th National CCP Congress in 1977 openly declared the smashing of the gang of four in one single blow, and pledged to persistently safeguard Mao Zedong thought and his political line. Preparing to convene the party's 12th national congress, the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has now formally announced the decision to rehabilitate Liu Shaoqi. In China the masses of people unanimously believe that with the start of the Great Leap Forward, Liu Shaoqi began to disagree with Mao Zedong's viewpoints and measures in dealing with the most acute and principled political issues at home. But the fifth plenary session emphatically pointed out that efforts should be made to restore the true qualities of Mao Zedong thought.

What can we learn by briefly reviewing the history of the national congresses of the CCP in the past 20 years? First of all, it explains that Mao Zedong thought and line have damaged and are still damaging Chinese society and that [words indistinct] are still controlled by (?several factions and their followers). In view of the fact that Maoism has been used as a guiding ideology throughout China for such a long time, it can be predicted that the so-called restoration of the true qualities of Mao Zedong thought will not be able to help China solve the most acute problems in Chinese society, problems which are very urgent as the Chinese officials have admitted.

Moreover, lack of vitality, reality and continuity from one party congress to another over the past 20 years also show that Chinese society has been constantly attacked by both ultraleft and ultraright Maoism. Actual life itself has convincingly reminded the masses in Chinese society to resolutely break with Maoism. Is the party's 12th national congress well prepared to shoulder this task? The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee did not provide a positive answer to the question of how to break with Maoism. In view of the entire situation, another compromise has been reached within the CCP leadership by rehabilitating Liu Shaoqi and removing several members of the Politburo who have ruined the prestige of Maoism. This compromise is clearly demonstrated by the various documents adopted at the fifth plenary session. It aims at paving the road for the successor to Mao Zedong politically and ideologically, and pleasing the peoples from all walks of life in Chinese society who regard Maoism as the major obstacle to economic progress in Chinese society. In other words, the resolutions adopted by the fifth plenary session are ambiguous. But these resolutions will definitely complicate the state of mind and political situation in China. Furthermore, these resolutions have failed to eliminate the [words indistinct] crisis, nor have they solved the future problems of China.

In view of the published materials, the party's fifth plenary session did not discuss the consequences arising from Deng Xiaoping's policy of maintaining intimate relations with the United States, a policy which today seriously threatens the future of China's socialist cause.

DPRK MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S UPRISING

LD011836 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1, TASS--A celebration meeting of representatives of the public of the DPRK capital to mark the March 1, 1919 people's uprising anniversary has been held here. The uprising laid the beginning to the mass resistance of the Korean people to the country's occupation by imperialist Japan.

Delivering a report at the meeting, chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee Kim Man-gym [name as received] has said that the liberation struggle, which began in 1919 hardened the patriotic forces in the country, demonstrated for the whole world to see the freedom-loving spirit of the Korean people, their readiness to fight for the independence of the motherland.

Touching upon the present international situation, the reporter pointed out that topical now, as never before, is the question of peaceful reunification of Korea. The process of reunification of the Korean nation, he stressed, is prevented by the imperialist policy of the United States which builds up military forces in the Korean Peninsula and the double-dealing course of South Korea's present rulers who connive at the U.S. interference.

TEAM SPIRIT-80 EXERCISES IN KOREA CONDEMNED

LD011858 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

["Heightening Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 1, TASS--All-arms exercises "Team Spirit-80", the largest ever since the end of the hostilities on the Korean Peninsula, began on the territory of South Korea today. Involved in the exercises are about 150,000 servicemen of the U.S. Army and the Seoul regime, who will master during 50-odd days operations in transferring and deploying American Army units in the Korean Peninsula in case of "extraordinary circumstances".

A few days before the beginning of the exercises transport planes brought to South Korea from Okinawa the Ninth Marines Brigade with 155 mm howitzers, tanks and amphibian ships. Involved in the exercises will be also scores of combat planes, transferred from the American Air Base Awakuni (the Japanese Yamaguchi Prefecture) and the territory of the United States, and also ships of the Seventh Fleet.

The transfer to the south of the Korean Peninsula of such large military contingents, including units of American Marines from the Japanese islands, which belong to the "quick deployment corps" being formed by the Pentagon, is considered by local commentators as another practical step in preparing Washington's armed interference into affairs of independent Asian states. This unprecedented demonstration of force sets the aim to intimidate Asian peoples, to place them under American diktat.

It is noteworthy that the "Team Spirit-80" military exercises begin just at a time when attempts are made to resume North-South negotiations on the question of peaceful reunification of Korea. This testifies to the insincerity of the declarations of the American administration that it allegedly strives for stabilizing the situation in the Korean Peninsula. The real aim of the United States is to further aggravate tension in that area of the globe, to encourage militarist desires of Washington's Seoul placemen.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO JAPANESE CP CONGRESS

LD291527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the 15th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 15th JCP Congress and to all Japanese communists and wishes the congress successful work.

The JCP is an active defender of the Japanese working people's vital interests. Soviet people place a high value on the JCP's struggle for a democratic and peaceful path of development in Japan.

Japanese communists make a weighty contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and the peoples' security in the Far East and Pacific regions, actively exposing the intrigues of reactionary and militarist forces, demanding the elimination of the Japanese-American military alliance and seeking to prevent their country from being dragged into the anti-Soviet policy of international imperialism and its ally--aggressive hegemonism. The JCP actively supports the peoples of Indochina, and have embarked on a path of building a new life and are courageously defending their independence. This JCP stance is of great significance in present conditions, when American imperialism and its accomplices are launching a savage campaign against the USSR, the world socialist community and all the world's progressive forces.

Aggressive imperialist and hegemonist circles are seeking to frustrate the relaxation of tension, turn the world back to cold war times, insure their own military superiority and change in their favor the correlation of forces in the world arena. The CPSU Central Committee is profoundly convinced that the present international situation insistently demands an all round stepping up of working people's international solidarity throughout the world and close cooperation between communist parties and all democratic and progressive forces with a view to rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices.

We wish Japanese communists success in further strengthening and broadening their party's ranks and stepping up their influence among the working people's masses and successes in the struggle against reaction and militarism, for peace, democracy and social progress and for the development of relations between the peoples of the USSR and Japan in the spirit of good neighborliness and cooperation.

May the ties between the CPSU and the JCP and their cooperation in the joint struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the triumph of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism--scientific socialism--strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

## AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND 'APPRECIATES' SOVIET AID

TAO30929 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Interview in Moscow with Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, by a Moscow Radio correspondent; time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] of the revolution is important to our contemporary history. Our revolution [words indistinct] has entered its revolutionary stage.

Babrak Karmal, president [words indistinct] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and leader of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, in his speech [words indistinct] has said: [Words indistinct] in the history of our country as well as for a free and independent life in our country is of utmost importance. [Words indistinct] the people of the DRA have received with satisfaction the news of the recent events in our country and according to the [words indistinct] support the Soviet Union's military aid. All the socialist countries of the world have declared their support for our revolution and for the victory of our party, which will safeguard the interests of the toilers of this country; for our people, who will safeguard the gains of their revolution; and for the military, economic and moral aid of the Soviet Union. We thank them.

[Words indistinct] of the United States of America in alliance with the hegemonist Chinese and with other opportunists and reactionaries [words indistinct] fabricate false (?rumors) concerning the alleged problem of Afghanistan, especially regarding the military aid of the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan. American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, which with the overthrow of the murderous and treacherous Amin (?have lost the chance to misdirect the Afghan revolution from its correct path), are in practice resorting to interference in the domestic affairs of our country [words indistinct].

American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism [words indistinct] are carrying on an undeclared war against our people and government and using our neighboring country, Pakistan [words indistinct] for their aggressions against revolutionary Afghanistan. They train bandits and terrorists in various camps in Pakistan as well as inside China and Egypt. They arm them with different sorts of weapons and send them to our country to carry out subversive and terrorist activities. The recent subversive activities of these terrorist lackeys of imperialism in Kabul [words indistinct] the reality of the shameful aggressions and interferences of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism as well as [words indistinct] of Pakistan in our country.

(?I am certain) that the American CIA has a direct hand in the terrorist activities in Afghanistan and in the employing (?and training of rebels) against our country. This hellish organization of American imperialism has the unanimous support and cooperation in its terrorist activities of the Beijing hegemonists, English conservatives, Israeli Zionists, As-Sadat's reactionary regime and Pakistan, along with all their intelligence organizations. It is [words indistinct] clear that the Soviet Union, by sending a limited number of its military forces to Afghanistan--which occurred after repeated requests of high-ranking officials of the DRA, in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness treaty of the two countries, with [words indistinct] of the United Nations and in keeping with the internationalist principles of the Soviet Union--does not pursue any other goal except to help the people of our country suppress aggression from outside and to insure the territorial and national sovereignty of our country.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

This is a matter that has once again been mentioned in the internationally important election speech of Leonid Brezhnev, the inspiration of all freedom and peace seekers of the world [words indistinct].

As a result of their experience, the people of Afghanistan have discovered that the Soviet Union is the (?great friend of all the countries of the world) as well as of the DRA. The Soviet Union has never refrained from helping the people of our country in difficult situations when they were badly in need of help. The huge and constructive economic, technical, cultural, political and defensive aid of the country that for more than 60 years--from the very first days of the great victory of the October Socialist Revolution--has been giving help to the people of our country is of utmost importance for insuring the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan as well as for the building of a strong national economy. It is for this reason that this (?unconditional) aid is being permanently backed by the various masses of our people.

I am proud to express my appreciation for all this support and multilateral help of the Soviet Union for Afghanistan with [passage indistinct] between the Soviet Union and our country were always friendly, and the people of Afghanistan always benefitted from them and always supported them with satisfaction.

Babrak Karmal, president of the DRA, declared that the friendly and brotherly relations between the grateful Afghan people and the Soviet Union--this huge force for peace, [word indistinct] of Afghanistan during 60 years. [passage indistinct]

Finally, I decisively declare that the revolution of Afghanistan, despite all the obstacles of imperialism [passage indistinct].

#### AFGHAN INTERIOR MINISTER SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD011850 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 1, TASS--After the victory of the April revolution, Afghanistan's exploiting classes embarked on hostile activities from the territory of Pakistan where they had received various training under the guidance of Chinese and U.S. experts, said Minister of Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan S.M. Golabzoy in an interview to Lebanese weekly AL-HADAF.

He said that the bandits received important military, material and financial aid from China, the USA and the Egyptian regime. We have at our disposal, the minister noted, numerous documents which attest to a close link between the enemies of the Afghan revolution and the Chinese leaders, U.S. imperialists and the As-Sadat regime. The revolutionary authorities, S.M. Golabzoy said, permitted a return to the country to all Afghan citizens including those who, taken in by the hostile propaganda, had followed the counter-revolutionary rabble into emigration. Of late, he said, many Afghans have come back home, their civil rights have been restored and they are not persecuted.

#### BAKHTAR ISSUES AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES'S STATEMENT

LD021144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--2 March (TASS)--The BAKHTAR agency has issued a statement by the security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

It says that on the 22/23 February, as the result of a plot and the bandit-like activities of a group of henchmen of American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and militaristic circles of Pakistan, the peaceful life of Kabul was shattered.

A threat to order and security arose in the city, buildings and shops were set afire, as well as state and private motor cars; robberies were carried out with counterrevolutionary designs. The population was subjected to threats and blackmail and the blood of dozens of totally innocent citizens was spilled.

With the aim of insuring tranquil and peaceful living conditions in the city, the security organs are carrying out a detailed investigation into the treacherous subversive activities.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, has entrusted security organs with the creation of a competent commission to thoroughly investigate the cases of the persons who were detained in the course of eliminating the recent plot. Those of them who committed criminal actions against security and the gains of the revolution and concerning whom there exist documents attesting to their guilt or links with reactionary circles and subversive and espionage organizations will, in accordance with the law and principles of human rights, be arraigned before a revolutionary court, the statement says.

Those citizens on whose offenses there is not sufficient evidence and those who were tricked into being used perfidiously by the subversive organizations of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and the reactionary circles of Pakistan in order to carry out the conspiracy, will be freed after a thorough and just examination of their cases. Of course, in the event of a repetition of criminal actions against public security, they will be subject to prosecution.

In accordance with instructions received, the first group of detainees has been freed. The results of the work of the competent commission will be made public immediately. The insuring of complete security in Kabul demands the sincere, patriotic cooperation of all its residents, the statement concludes.

#### Security Chief Interview

LD022312 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul/Berlin, 2/3 TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

Kabul, March 2, ADN--The speedy restoration of calm in the Afghan capital has been due to the close cooperation between police, armed forces, security forces and groups of volunteers of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the chief of the Afghan Security Forces, Samad Azher, has told this GDR correspondent here.

But the counter-revolutionaries had not yet capitulated, he said. Foreign agents were still operating inside the country and there were continuing attempts of channelling gangs across the borders, he added. Another provocation, planned by imperialist and other foreign reactionary quarters for this weekend had, however, been prevented, said Mr Azher.

Mr Azher reaffirmed that his government would continue to follow its declared policy of detaining and prosecuting only the wire-pullers of unscrupulous terrorist actions. He said over one hundred people who had been incited to take part in the riots of the last few days or who were found guilty of illegal possession of arms had already been released again.

Contrary to Western propaganda, nobody had yet been sentenced or even executed in connection with the counterrevolutionary actions, said Mr Azher.

## AFGHAN MINISTRY DISPLAYS ARMS SEIZED FROM SUBVERSIVES

LD291324 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["Exhibition in Kabul"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 29, TASS--(TASS correspondents Leonid Biryukov and Vladimir Volkodav report)--Hundreds of rifles and submachineguns of U.S., Chinese, British and Pakistani make that have been smuggled into the DRA by agents of imperialist secret services and their allies were put on view for local and foreign journalists in the capital of Afghanistan. The display of the arms and equipment, captured from the members of bandit formations that have been infiltrated into Afghanistan from abroad, was organized by the DRA's Ministry of Information and Culture. On view are hundreds of hand grenades, pistols, knives, knuckle-busters, and lead-tipped plastic clubs. By means of these weapons, the enemies of the Afghan people--the hirelings of the U.S. CIA, China's hangers-on and Pakistani agents--recently tried to stir up unrest in Kabul.

Widely represented are materials that have been used by terrorists that penetrated the city for changing their appearance: wigs, false beards, moustaches and eye-glasses of various forms and colours.

There is a large bundle of forged personal documents, so-called "appeals," numerous leaflets of instigatory character, instructions and even an album, published in Pakistan in Afghans' language, with the portraits of 'leaders' of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The display is not impersonal. Next to the forms of identification cards of members of the reactionary organization of Ahwanists there is a photograph of a certain Suleyman Shah who was busy distributing them in the provinces and was detained by the DRA's security bodies. Fourteen hundred and fifty five such forms were withdrawn from him alone.

The DRA's Minister of Information and Culture 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, told journalists that counterrevolutionaries burnt down a hospital in Nangarhar Province, destroyed tractors and sowing machines in Helmand Province and blew up a power transmission line in Zabol Province. Bandits kill women, teachers, set fire to schools and libraries. Recently counterrevolutionaries ransacked the world-known museum at Hadda near the city of Jalalabad, which featured unique works of art and historical monuments of the beginning of the first millennium A.D. The medieval mosque that was part of the Hadda historical complex was burnt down as well. Bandits blow up bridges, roads and irrigation facilities. The minister gave tens of examples of savageries of the hirelings of imperialism and reaction. Having recalled the recent developments in Kabul, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland emphasized that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan strives to rid the country of bandits and terrorists.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011830 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Here now is our guest speaker, a member of the Central Committee of the People's Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mohammad Rahim Rafi'.  
[begin recording]

Concerning the truth of the situation in Afghanistan, I could summarize the whole thing in one statement and that is that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in full control in every inch of the territory of the country and the campaign, the propaganda campaign, waged by imperialistic propaganda machinery (?are) trying to create the kind of ambiguous opinion about the situation in Afghanistan and with the sole purpose to isolate the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the rest of the world, from its friends. And that is why they are trying their utmost to create the kind of mischievous opinion about the Afghan people and their valorous stand for the support of the Sawr revolution. So, the situation is completely normal throughout the country, but we do not ignore the fact that those banditry formations that were crossing the border--that were instructed, trained in military combat training camps beyond Afghan borders in Peshawar, in Chitral, in Quetta and other places, even in Miran Shah and other places that are adjacent to Afghan border and, at the same time, situated into the populated areas of Pakistan--they are crossing to Afghani soil and they are in certain times and in certain points, they resort and embark on a kind of banditry operations, for example predatory operations (?on the highway) and killing innocent people, burning, putting ablaze villages and destroying [word indistinct] and killing small girls and small boys.

So that is the kind of the image that has already been proven to be the image of the operations of those banditry groups. So they would like to create a kind of mischievous opinion, for example that the situation is not normal in Afghanistan. They would like to create such an opinion (?in the outside world), but those who live in Afghanistan, they see by their own eyes. They witness that the situation is normal, fully under control with only that kind of operations by those banditry formations (?in a very) what we call inhuman method. There are not many of them because they are a handful of trained and instructed people crossing the border. And mostly they are not Afghans, they are belonging to the reactionary groups of the region and actually they are isolated among the masses. So scientifically we believe that those who are isolated among the masses, among the people, they could not stand and they could not last for a long time.

The previous regime under the sanguinary regime of Hafizollah Amin, (?got to) a kind of international and worldwide (?scale). That means that the security, the nationwide security of Afghanistan, the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and the independence of the country was put in danger (?at that time) and these banditry groups and bandit formations actually got strength with the help and with the blatant help and assistance rendered by imperialistic sources and some Western countries. So they got their material and moral support from the West and from the imperialistic sources and then, with this kind of help that they had received--and they were [words indistinct]--then they resorted to that kind of operations inside the country. So they want to undermine the independence of Afghanistan, with the support morally and materially, I mean with the moral and material support of the Western countries, so that to create a kind of misconception about the rule of the present regime there. [end recording]

'DIVERSIONARY GROUPS' AMBUSH ROADS TO HALT KABUL SUPPLIES

LD291728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 29 February, (TASS)--Diversiory groups infiltrating from Pakistan are carrying out ambushes on some roads in an attempt to undermine normal supplies of food-stuffs, fuel and goods for Kabul.

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They are also exploding lines of communications and committing terrorist acts against the peaceful population, the families of party members and representatives of local authority organs.

#### KABUL DENIES EXECUTIONS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

ID291832 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 29, TASS--In answer to reports from Kabul spread by some imperialist mass media bodies, the reports alleging that one thousand people were executed during the latest counter-revolutionary disturbances here, the BAKHTAR agency today published a denial.

Not one person was executed, a correspondent of the BAKHTAR agency was told by representatives of Afghanistan's security bodies. The arrested criminals implicated in the counter-revolutionary activity will face the court on the basis of laws existing in the country and will be punished according to their guilt. Not one person will be done the slightest harm without a sentence of the revolutionary court.

#### LARGE GROUP OF TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN AFGHANISTAN

ID011205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] (Jabar Khan), an investigator in the state security organs in Afghanistan, said in an interview with our Kabul correspondent that a large group of bandits has been arrested in the country. These terrorists, now rendered harmless, had undergone military training under the leadership of U.S. and Chinese instructors in camps located in an area the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

#### PRAVDA CITES CAPTURED 'SABOTEURS' ON U.S. UNITS IN PAKISTAN

ID031129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Dispatch from Pravda correspondent L. Mironov: "The Tangle Unwinds"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 February--New facts are coming to light concerning preparations for armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Speaking on Kabul Television, a group of saboteurs have testified that several U.S. military subunits are currently in Pakistan and are directly involved in the training of terrorist gangs consisting mainly of Afghan emigrants. It is now perfectly clear, the Kabul NEW TIMES writes, that the provocative sortie in Kabul was planned entirely by certain circles in the United States, Britain and a number of other countries striving to turn Afghanistan into an outpost of anti-Sovietism in the Middle East.

DRA security organs arranged for me to meet two saboteurs. One of them--(Mokhammed Kasem)--was formerly a large landowner, who lost much of his land around Kabul in the land reform. After fleeing to Pakistan he mastered "the science of sabotage" there under the guidance of U.S. and Pakistani instructors. He arrived in the capital in mid-February for the purpose of active struggle against the new regime. In his Kabul home, where relatives were still living, 400 grenades, more than 20 kilograms of gunpowder, several dozen sub-machineguns and pistols were discovered. His tasks included knocking together bandit groups from criminal and counterrevolutionary elements.

The other bandit called himself (Abdol Khak). He too came to Kabul on the eve of the counterrevolutionary outburst. In addition to weapons and large sums of foreign currency, an entire library of Maoist literature was discovered in his home.

DRA party and state organs are currently engaged in a great deal of explanatory work among the population. Party activists are telling them about the tasks set by the imperialists in making yet another sortie against the gains of the April revolution. I was told by 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, first secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Kabul City Committee, that at meetings of collectives at enterprises and military units which are being held Afghanistan's patriotically-minded citizens are expressing a determination to struggle to achieve the aims set by the April revolution.

BAZILEVICH DESCRIBES RESUMPTION OF 'NORMAL WORKING LIFE'

LD011800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[V. Bazilevich dispatch]

[Text] In Qondozi Province, as in other parts of the country, normal working life is gradually getting back into its stride. Peasants are going out into the fields. Spring is coming and the land has to be plowed and preparations made for sowing.

However, not all farm workers in Afghanistan can work in peace. Well-armed groups of saboteurs, trained on the territory of Pakistan under the leadership of American and Chinese instructors, are raiding peaceful villages and hamlets, now in this part of the country, now in that. The bandits intimidate the peasants who support the new authorities, take from them their cattle, grain and agricultural implements that have been made ready for the sowing season and extort money from them.

Until recently the village of (Barzangi), like many other Afghan villages in Qondozi Province, was the domain of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the ringleader of the Hezb-e-Eslami, who has entrenched himself on the territory of Pakistan.

A 60-year old peasant from that village, (Sahib Khan), told me that about a month ago an armed group belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization burst into the village. The bandits took over the local school and killed the director. In the village school building they set up the headquarters of the Islamic committee. The terrorists brutally plundered the village, says (Sahib Khan). Their leader, (Haji Sarwar), gave orders to take away everything from the peasants, including clothing and household implements. For 23 days they held sway and spread violence in our village. The Afghan Army brought us freedom. It defended us from the marauders who presented themselves as fighters for a holy cause.

Our people are tired of living in fear, always having to look over one's shoulder, says (Sahib Khan). My fellow villagers have understood that the right to a peaceful working life must be defended with arms. The youth from our village organized a self-defense detachment. Now we go out into the fields at ease. We are sowing wheat and cotton. We shall gather a good harvest since it was a snowy winter. Well, the government is helping us too, supplying us with seeds, fertilizers and providing financial credits. We will not allow the bandits and counterrevolutionaries to interfere with our peaceful work and building a new life.

## COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES USE 'DIRTY METHODS' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD011830 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

["Rebuff to Counterrevolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, March 1, TASS--A car stopped at the entrance to the building of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Four young staff members of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, housed in the building, took their places in the car and left on a mission to render harmless a group of counterrevolutionary elements who tried to cause disorders in a nearby area. The bandits spread leaflets of an anti-governmental content. They made direct threats to owners of shops which continue functioning normally. The actions of these elements were reported to the fighting men of the revolutionary youth unit, formed at the agency, by one of the Kabul residents. About 70 enemy hirelings, who provoked disorders in our area, were rendered harmless through our effort alone, said a participant in the Latif [as received] operation.

Thus, arrested at the Spinzar Hotel were two agents who had on them a large quantity of subversive literature, arms of American and Chinese make, false passports, large sums of money. The testimony of those arrested points to the perfidy of actions of the CIA, intelligence services of other imperialist countries, hegemonists of China, reactionary circles of Pakistan against the gains of the working people of Afghanistan.

The bandits, sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after undergoing special training at camps on the territory of Pakistan under the guidance of American, Pakistani and Chinese instructors, commit subversive acts, rob population, intimidate people; they do not stop at killing children, women, old men.

This is what has been said by one of the arrested persons, certain Gulyam Aka. Last year, during his visit to Pakistan he was recruited by agents of Western intelligence services in Peshawar. American and Chinese officers talked with him at one of the camps in the area of the city, and then he was transferred to Miram Shah, where there is a large base to train mercenaries. The agent's task was to spread literature, leaflets, hostile to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was threatened with death when he tried to refuse from the mission. He was convinced that if he died for the "sacred cause" in Afghanistan, he would become a saint and find himself in paradise.

Who were those used by foreign agents to cover up their bloody deeds? The Afghan television transmitted a talk with a group of teenagers who were detained for their involvement in disorders and now released. One of them Mohammed Isa, a lyceum pupil, has said that two unknown persons with submachineguns forced their way into his home. They pushed him out of the house, forced him to take grenades, bottles with an incendiary mixture they brought with them and ordered him to throw these at passing-by cars and buses. They declared that was necessary for "defending Islam".

Coming to light are ever new facts which disclose the dirty methods used by counterrevolution which acts on the instruction of Western intelligence services. But the designs of the enemies of people's Afghanistan are doomed to failure, no matter what insidious methods they use.

The Afghan people, the revolutionary youth, the people's militia, the patriots of Afghanistan are rallying together still closer around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to give a resolute rebuff to those who will encroach upon the independence, sovereignty of Afghanistan, upon the gains of the April revolution.

KABUL CRAFTSMEN, TRADERS EXPRESS 'SOLIDARITY' WITH GOVERNMENT

ID291704 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 29, TASS--A meeting of representatives of the craftsmen and traders of the Afghan capital in support of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here. The participants in the meeting sharply condemned the intrigues by world imperialism headed by the United States and its allies--China and the reactionary circles of Pakistan against the DRA and stated their full solidarity with the revolutionary Government and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. They also expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for unselfish aid to the people of Afghanistan.

A resolution adopted by the meeting notes that the February 21 events in Kabul, the attempts to disrupt the city's normal life, the arson and vandalism by terrorists and bandits confirmed once again the fact that reaction and American imperialism are openly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Representatives of the town's traders stated that in the future they will not give in to blackmail and will not allow anybody to use them as an instrument of struggle against the country's revolutionary government. Craftsmen and traders are setting up self-defense groups for protection from terrorists and bandits.

POZNER REITERATES BREZHNEV STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

ID011512 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow in English to North America at 0030 GMT on 1 March carries a Vladimir Pozner commentary, which begins with Pozner describing some redecorating that he and his wife are doing to their apartment. Pozner continues:

"Last night I was trying to clean up at least some of the wreckage when the phone rang. Hello, I said. Mr Pozner, you have a call from Canada, I heard. A man then came on and told me he was from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation [CBC]. Would I, he asked, agree to be interviewed on the subject of what President Brezhnev had actually said concerning the Soviet Union's attitude toward withdrawing troops from Afghanistan."

Pozner says: "I won't go into the details of the interview itself, except for the major point, namely the subject of the interview, what President Brezhnev said. Now, let me remind you that he spoke on the subject exactly 1 week ago last Friday. His was a major policy statement on a subject that is supposed to be worrying people all over the world, especially in North America. It stands to reason then that President Brezhnev's statement would be picked up and brought home to just about everyone and anyone who reads the papers, watches television or listens to the radio. But if that were the case, would CBC call me at home, mind you, take the trouble to chase my phone number, and I don't recall having given it to anyone in that outfit, and ask me what Leonid Brezhnev said?

"So I have a question, as one of my teachers used to say when one of us would give an unsatisfactory answer to a previous question.

Mine is this: How come? Where is the objective coverage of a media priding themselves on their independence, freedom and truthfulness? Of course, I'm glad CBC called me and I could at least give them a clearcut statement on what the Soviet president said, but what shocks me is that they had to come to me for that.

"Anyway, considering the facts, let me repeat President Brezhnev's statement: I quote: I wish to state with the utmost clarity we shall be prepared to begin the withdrawal of our forces from Afghanistan as soon as an end is put to all forms of external intervention aimed against the Government of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan. Let the United States, together with Afghanistan's neighbors, guarantee that and the need for military aid will cease to exist.

"That, word for word, is what he said and it should have been made known to one and all" Pozner concludes.

#### TADZHIK TEACHER DEPLORES YOUTH ATTITUDE TO AFGHANISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 3 WA

[Article by G. Remukhov, honored teacher of a school in the Tadzhik SSR: "Report the Truth and Evoke Anger"]

[Text] A group of boys returning from school stopped at a book-stall in the 33rd mikrorayon of Dushanbe. They were discussing something apparently very important. I listened to them unintentionally. It turned out that they were talking about a report carried by Central Television about the killing of Taraki, the leader of the Afghan revolution.

I must admit that not only boys but also we veterans, who have seen a lot in our time, were shaken by this event. A kind of identical formula for exterminating leaders of revolutionary movements is to be found in the camp of reaction. We remember how Lumumba was murdered in the Congo, how Allende was murdered in Chile, and many others. The more active the struggle of peoples for freedom, the more cruel become the reprisals against progressive leaders.

Later, when a discussion of political questions took place in school, this and much more became clear to the pupils--indeed their experience was inadequate to analyse such events in depth.

It appears very important now not only for boys but also for all of our youth to learn the truth directly from those who have been in Afghanistan and participated in the defense of the Afghan revolution. It is important because the United States and China are directing a massive stream of slander at the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp.

Recently I talked with Karim Saliyevich Ganiyev, who lived in Afghanistan. He met with representatives of the various strata of the Afghan population. Our envoys have witnessed how bands armed by the United States and Beijing which are surging into Afghanistan from Pakistan have destroyed villages, cultural centers, and virtually every living thing. They are instigating internal reaction for struggling against the revolution. The Afghan population, however, supports the new government and welcomes the Soviet servicemen, who are there at the request of Afghanistan. K. Ganiyev witnessed how peasants, having received a plot of land, kiss it and weep.

And another point. Karim Saliyevich met a shepherd about 20 years old in the Pole-e Khumri District who could not read a word before the revolution. When asked why he was illiterate, the young man replied that he had no way to pay for schooling. [paragraph continues]

Immediately after the April revolution he began to study in the campaign against illiteracy. During Amin's regime, however, the campaign against illiteracy fell apart. Now once again he is learning to read and write. A similar fate has overtaken many children and young people in Afghanistan.

Our country's aid to Afghanistan is great and timely. In certain localities there was not only a shortage of foodstuffs but also of drinking water. Potable water is now hauled in our vehicles to the people, and personnel arriving there render considerable medical assistance. Everywhere work proceeds in organizing public education and public health and in creating cultural centers. The Afghan people are convinced that the new regime and its leaders are defending their interests not only in word but in deed, and are giving assistance in every way possible in improving the life of the workers.

I would like to point out here that for us, the older generation, the Spanish events are memorable. Then we as teenagers and young people entering into life were completely absorbed in the events of the struggle with fascism in Spain. We collected clippings from the newspapers, hung maps of Spain on the walls, and marked the line of the front with small red flags. Together with the Spaniards we said, "No pasaran! Thus we were raised, and this helped us later to stand our ground in the Patriotic War.

Certainly it is not enough to foster only feelings of goodness and love in our children. As the outstanding teacher Janusch Korchak (whom the Fascists burned in an oven along with children) once noted, we should teach them not only to value truth but also to recognize falsehood, not only to love but also to hate, not only to respect but also to despise, not only to consent but also to be indignant. This should enter into the substance of upbringing for a citizen of our homeland, the internationalist-man.

#### WESTERN NEWS MEDIA 'DISTORTIONS' ON AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD011646 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Western news media have been distorting developments in Afghanistan, deliberately misleading the public. This distorted coverage, writes our commentator Valdimir Korotkov, is part and parcel of a broad imperialist conspiracy against Afghanistan. The Voice of America, the Western press and television have been spreading one lie after another.

Take the latest events in Kabul, for instance. The West described them as a general strike, an uprising or a courageous protest by the defenders of sacred Islam. It would not be wrong to say that our listeners are given this kind of bias every day, if not every hour. However, over the latest few days, the Western news media has been admitting more and more often that the picture they paint is a far cry to reality, to say the least. On Thursday, a REUTERS correspondent reported from Kabul that the coverage of developments there by foreign correspondents was quite imprecise. A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent was more up to the point when he reported to Paris, also on Thursday, that on the eve of antigovernment actions hundreds of the so-called freedom fighters had got into Kabul secretly, and after encountering a resolute rebuff they took temporary refuge in their shelters.

With reference to Western observers, the correspondent reported that to paralyze life in the city the infiltrators threatened the owners of shops and stores in Kabul that they would kill them.

The correspondent added that the so-called freedom fighters are looting passengers close to the Afghan-Pakistani border, capture all men and take them out by force to their bases in Pakistan where, clearly under the threat of physical violence, they are forced to join the ranks of the so-called fighters for the sacred cause of Islam.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that almost everything published in the West about Afghanistan does not correspond to reality. Just a few days ago another lie was spread the world over that a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mahmud Barialay, had been wounded in an exchange of fire at a session of the Revolutionary Council and that Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand had been killed. Well, Mahmud Barialay, who now leads Afghan delegation at the session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council's Presidium, has refuted this falsehood on television. Under the cover of the totally false propaganda campaign, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said, American imperialism and Chinese hegemonists are stepping up interference in our country's affairs. It's now an open secret that the United States and China are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. They are using neighboring Pakistan as a springboard. The recent actions by subversive elements in Kabul represent fresh irrefutable evidence of how unscrupulously the United States and China interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan.

#### VARIATION TO REPORT OF SITUATION IN KABUL

Comparison of the item entitled "Situation in Kabul Reported 'Substantially Normalized'" published in the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 2 with the TASS report datelined Kabul, 26 February published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 February 1980 on page 5 under the headline "Situation Is Being Normalized" reveals the following variation:

PRAVDA omits the entire second paragraph.

#### KITSENKO COMMENTS ON PAKISTANI THREAT TO INDIA

LD031021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA commentary by Oleg Kitsenko under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Intervention Is on the Increase"]

[Text] India is alarmed by the further intensification of Chinese subversion against it and the growing involvement in these subversive activities of Pakistan, which has brought war to India more than once. A few days ago, Pakistani Sabre fighter aircraft violated Indian airspace in the vicinity of Punch.

According to Indian press reports, in the village of (Aliabad), 25 km from Punch, which is in the part of Kashmir claimed by Pakistan, a large subversion center for a special purpose is being built. This center is directly subordinate to the Pakistani High Command and recently 250 Chinese military instructors arrived there. They are training mercenaries and subversives to be sent to Afghanistan, India and other states in this region. Strategic roads are being built from the new base to the Indian border. All this is the first step in the transformation of this mountainous region into a bridgehead for a strike against the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Such is the conclusion reached by PTI, the Indian information agency.

The creation of a subversion center near Punch is part of a wide plan for Sino-American cooperation in this region, which, according to the PATRIOT, was agreed on during the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown to Beijing. [paragraph continues]

The first stage of the implementation of this plan indeed provides for Beijing's deliveries of weapons and the sending of instructors to Pakistan in exchange for modern military equipment to be received from America. It is the task of the instructors to create on the territory of Pakistan bases for the training of mercenaries and subversives.

American-Chinese measures which are aimed at subjecting to their diktat the states in this region are also connected with the activation of subversive activities in north-eastern parts of India. The Indian press cites many facts which prove that behind the activities of separatists who are undermining stability in this strategically important region of India, are Chinese and American special services. It is they who finance and organize the training of insurgents at special centers on Chinese and Pakistani territory, after which they are sent to India.

It is impossible to disagree with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who said the other day that Indian boundaries are threatened because of the intensive increase of arms shipments to Pakistan, the United States, China and Saudi Arabia. But this is also dangerous to the people of Pakistan, the prime minister noted, as arms could be used against it, too.

The Indian people resolutely demand from the leaders of the United States, China and Pakistan that they put an end to this criminal activity which constitutes a direct threat to the peace and security of India and the entire region.

#### ARKHIPOV'S MEETING WITH INDIAN LEADERS REPORTED

LD010010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1709 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, 29 February, TASS--Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the Indian president and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received a Soviet Government delegation led by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here at the invitation of the Indian Government.

During their talks the sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions relating to the state of and prospects for the development of Indian-Soviet relations, including economic and trade cooperation. On behalf of the Indian people, N.S. Reddy and I. Gandhi expressed India's feelings of friendship toward the Soviet Union and satisfaction in connection with the great results which both countries have achieved during a quarter of a century in the sphere of mutually advantageous economic relations.

The Indian leaders expressed their determination to continue following the path of strengthening all-round friendly ties with the Soviet Union in the interests of promoting peace and the security of peoples. Dealing with the country's foreign policy course, N.S. Reddy and I. Gandhi noted that India would make every effort to further animate the nonaligned movement and to attain a relaxation of tension and disarmament on the South Asian subcontinent and throughout the world.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers assured the Indian leaders of the Soviet Government's sincere commitment to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and the consolidation of friendly relations with all countries regardless of their socioeconomic systems.

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I.V. Arkhipov gave a high appraisal of the successful development of good relations with India. As was stressed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he said, these relations "accord well with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

The meetings between Indian leaders and the members of the Soviet Government delegation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

INDIAN CP BEGINS 'WEEK OF STRUGGLE', SUPPORTS SOVIET RELATIONS

LD011525 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 1, TASS--A national week of struggle against aggressive plans of Washington, Islamabad and Beijing in Asia opened today on the initiative of the Communist Party of India. Mass meetings and assemblies will be held throughout the country at the call of the Communist Party. The aim of this important political campaign is to disclose designs of American imperialism and its accomplice, Beijing, in the South-Asian Subcontinent, to show the multimillion strong Indian people the pernicious consequences of the policy of anti-sovietism, of reviving "cold war".

In the course of the week, said Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan, the Communist Party will exert every effort to acquaint the broad popular masses of India with the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting with electors. "That speech, said N.K. Krishnan, is a major contribution to the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the foreign policy of the countries of socialism, primarily the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, complete and universal disarmament".

Our party wholly supports Leonid Brezhnev's calls to all peace-loving forces of the planet, said the secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. Particularly topical for us are the objectives of intensifying the struggle of the nonaligned movement, the working people of all countries against attempts of imperialism and its Beijing flunkies to put into oblivion, and then to bury the great positive gains of the peoples in safeguarding world peace. The Indian communists received with profound satisfaction the words of Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union, despite Western attempts to torpedo detente, will continue steadily putting into life the program of peace, advanced by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The Soviet Union's recent withdrawal of a considerable military contingent from the GDR is the testimony of the sincere devotion to this policy, said N.K. Krishnan.

The participants in the mass campaign, which began in India, will advocate further consolidation and development of Indian-Soviet friendship. Now, as never before, said the secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, this friendship is a vital factor of ensuring peace in Asia and the whole world.

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INDIAN CP WEEKLY SCORES U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD022145 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 2, TASS--In its editorial article, the weekly NEW AGE, the publication of the Communist Party of India, calls for unity of all left-wing and democratic forces of India in the struggle against the growing armed interference of the United States and China into Afghanistan's internal affairs and against American-Chinese plans to revive "cold war".

The undisguised aggression on the part of the United States, China and Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes the weekly, is part of a broad conspiracy of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, aimed at aggravating the international situation and is a grave threat to peace and stability in the region. The undeclared war against Afghanistan, the NEW AGE writes, has the aim not only to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains, but also to eliminate the independence and sovereignty of that country, to draw it into a military alliance, being intensively formed in Asia by Washington, which, according to the Pentagon strategists, will be directly trained [as received] at the Soviet Union and India.

Taking all this into account and responding to the legitimate request of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to the fraternal people of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, true as it is to its internationalist duty, stresses the NEW AGE, always stands on guard of independence and sovereignty of countries threatened by imperialist conspiracies.

Washington and Beijing carry out large-scale arms deliveries to Pakistan, which they turned into their operational base in that area, the weekly writes. These actions are covered up by references to "a threat from outside", which allegedly appeared for Pakistan. But there is no danger to Pakistan. Therefore, the NEW AGE stresses, well-justified is the concern of a number of states, including India, which consider the rearmament of Pakistan and its turning into a military springboard of the United States and China as a direct threat to their security.

From their own experience the Indian people know what American arms deliveries to Pakistan previously led to. Those arms were more than once used against India. Our country, true as it is to the traditions of anti-imperialist struggle, resolutely stands in the way of designs of the United States in Asia and shall not allow itself to be drawn into an anti-Soviet campaign being fanned up in the West and some other countries, the NEW AGE writes.

In the face of a serious danger to India, it is the duty of the communists of the country, the weekly stresses, to enlist every effort of the broad strata of the public for the struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty of India, for consolidation of Indian-Soviet friendship, against American-Chinese militarist plans.

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PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU CC GREETING TO BANGLADESH CP CONGRESS

LD030917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Third Bangladesh Communists Party Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends wholeheartedly fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Third Bangladesh CP Congress and to all Bangladesh communists and wishes the congress fruitful work.

Since its foundation the Bangladesh Communist Party, along with other national patriotic forces, has been waging a tireless struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the vital interests of its country's working people, for their democratic rights and freedoms, for peace and social progress.

The Bangladesh Communist Party consistently advocates further developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bangladesh and between the Soviet and Bangladesh peoples. It is contributing to the struggle for the international communist movements unity on the principles Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We express the confidence that the decisions of the Third Bangladesh Communist Party Congress will contribute to the organizational and ideological strengthening of the party's ranks and the consolidation of Bangladesh communists' links with the working class and all urban and rural working people.

We wish you, dear comrades, further successes in the struggle for the Bangladesh people's vital interests and the country's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

Long live the Bangladesh Communist Party!

May the traditional fraternal relations between the CPSU and the Bangladesh Communist Party and the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Bangladesh peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES WITH KING OF NEPAL

LD291537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a telegram to King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal, conveying sincere congratulations and good wishes on the country's national holiday. I am confident, L.I. Brezhnev said in the telegram, that friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to develop steadily.

In an answering telegram the king of Nepal expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. I assess highly and share fully, the telegram says, the friendly feelings you express.

CONTINUING PRC-BACKED PROVOCATIONS AGAINST LAOS REPORTED

LD281243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Events": from the "World Today" feature compiled by M. Ilinskiy: "Provocation Tactics"]

[Text] For several years now the Beijing hegemonists have continued provocations not only against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam but also against the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

Beijing is concentrating its troops along the Chinese-Lao border, sending an increasing number of spies and saboteurs into the LPDR and giving open support to Lao emigre reactionaries. All this is being done with the aim of causing disturbances in the young republic jeopardizing the security and peaceful creative labor of the multinational Lao people and creating a tense situation in the direct vicinity of Vietnam's borders.

It has become known in Indochinese news circles that Beijing has allocated several tens of millions of yuans for the formation of units of former Lao reactionaries. The double-dyed Lao reactionary, General Vang Pao has paid secret visits to the PRC. Many other "has-beens" have also been to Beijing. Special detachments of saboteurs with up to 800 soldiers under the command of a former Vientiane officer who has entrenched himself in China are based in the region adjoining Phong Saly Province. His soldiers carry out subversive raids onto Lao soil, rob the population, destroy crops and then, escaping retribution, cross the border into Chinese territory.

A contingent under other outthroats (Mettay) and (Norin) maintained by Beijing funds are attempting to sow discord in northern provinces of Laos. All these actions, like the direct aggressive actions, expose once more the criminal essence of Maoism and its expansionist plans.

VO NGUYEN GIAP DEPARTS FOR HOME AFTER MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD281559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese vice premier, which stopped over in Moscow en route from Warsaw, where it took part in the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress, left for home on 25 February.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

LD291323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] The Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUPNS] and People's Revolutionary Council delegation headed by Hun Sen, member of the KNUPNS Central Committee, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and Kampuchean foreign minister, which stopped over in Moscow from Warsaw where it was taking part in the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress, left for home on 20 February.

III. 3 Mar 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
E A S T E R N E U R O P E

F 1

BREZHNEV SENDS REPLY TO TITO MESSAGE, WISHES FOR RECOVERY

AU021247 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 2 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent messages to Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and to Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of Yugoslavia's Presidency. The messages express wishes for President Tito's recovery.

Brezhnev's message to President Tito expresses the views of the leadership of the Soviet Union on the currently important international questions raised by President Tito's February message to Leonid Brezhnev.

Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia, delivered the messages from Leonid Brezhnev to Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

TANJUG CITED: TITO'S HEALTH WORSENS

ID021549 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 2, TASS--The health of Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito worsened last night, cardiac activity slackened, says a report of the council of attending physicians, which was transmitted by the TANJUG news agency. The necessary intensive treatment measures are being taken.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES CZINEGE ON BUDAPEST LIBERATION DAY

ID291043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message from D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, to L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, on the 35th anniversary of Budapest's liberation]

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and the Hungarian People's Army on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest from the German fascist invaders.

The Soviet Army's successful mounting of the Budapest operation was an important stage on the path of totally liberating Hungary from fascist oppression and establishing the country's national independence and sovereignty.

On this significant day Soviet servicemen wish their Hungarian brothers in arms new successes in combat and political training and a worthy greeting of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the 35th anniversary of their motherland's liberation.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

## PRAVDA HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TREATY

LD290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent A. Karpychev article: "The Possession of Millions; the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty Is 32 Years Old"]

[Text] Budapest-Moscow--Any friendship has its beginning, its primary point of reference. The best sons of Hungary--the "Red Magyars" who fought on the side of the October Revolution in Russia, the heroes of the Hungarian Soviet Republic proclaimed on the banks of the Danube in March 1919--dreamed ardently of the time when the broad roads of friendship would be laid between our peoples. That dream came true, but far later. On 18 February 1948 the Soviet-Hungarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was signed, marking a fundamental turn in relations between the two countries.

Reading the lines of this very important political document, you sense the tremendous will of our peoples--included in these lines--to build a new life side by side and to struggle together for peace and international security. So it has been and is in reality, for the principles of the treaty have brilliantly withstood the test of time. Its basic provisions were later developed and intensified in a new document--the Soviet-Hungarian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid signed in September 1967. An important milestone in the annals of fraternal collaboration, at the same time they enshrined the two states' historic achievements in building socialism and communism.

These gains are to be found on literally every inch of Hungarian soil. The previously backward country called "the country of 3 million poor" is now marching confidently in the vanguard of social progress. Its economy is developing dynamically, science and culture have scaled great heights and all aspects of social life are improving.

"We do not separate our successes and achievements from multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries," I have frequently heard my Hungarian friends say.

Multifaceted cooperation.... This expression now sounds ordinary, even routine. But what is the daily routine of our friendship like? It means a large amount of creative work in which thousands of collectives are taking part and for them our fraternity has become their own beloved, vital concern.

I remember now my meetings on Hungarian soil and I leaf through the entries in my notebooks--they give a broad, multilevel picture of our collaboration. Dunaujvaros--Hungary's first socialist city. A powerful metallurgical combine constructed and subsequently modernized with the aid of Soviet friends operates here. The wonderful Budapest subway line--it was created with our specialists' participation. The powerful 750-kilovolt electric power line which was run to Albertirsa from Vinnitsa, the millions of tons of Soviet oil arriving in Hungary along the Druzhba-1 and Druzhba-2 pipelines, the natural gas delivered to the banks of the Danube along the Bratstvo and Soyuz routes, the country's first nuclear power station now under construction in Paks--these are all specific manifestations of our friendship and the treaty's principles and ideas embodied in life.

"Among our CEMA partners, the Soviet Union plays the determining role," I was told in the republic's National Planning Office. "Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is closely linked with the solution of the main tasks of our economy and it helps us to overcome more successfully the growing pains Hungary's national economy has encountered."

There is much that attests to the dynamism of our cooperation. Over one-third of all Hungarian exports go to the USSR. The proportion of articles supplied within the framework of production sharing and specialization is growing. The routine session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation last December noted that the elaboration of a long-term program has been completed for developing production sharing and specialization up to the year 1990. It has been prepared in compliance with the accord reached between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. The basic avenues for production and technical cooperation for a 10-year period in a whole series of important sectors have also been approved. Our Hungarian friends note that work is proceeding particularly successfully in intensifying international specialization in spheres like machine building, the chemical industry and agriculture.

How does this look in practice? PRAVDA readers already know that cooperation between creators of new machinery is being developed actively, for instance in motor vehicle building. I have frequently visited the Icarus enterprises in Budapest and Szekesfehervar where comfortable buses are produced and the Bakony plant which supplies components kits for the giant Volga motor vehicle plant. Thousands of kilometers separate the Soviet and Hungarian partners but distance is not obstacle to collaboration. The unified production process operates precisely and harmoniously, and joint labor is successfully embodied in the end product. On the banks of the Volga it is the Zhiguli automobile--which incidentally enjoys great popularity in Hungary--while on the banks of the Danube it is the Icarus bus, for which we supply the front axles.

"Our biggest client...." When Hungarian friends utter these words you know they are talking of the Soviet Union. The agricultural and food industry produce earmarked in the current 5-year period for the Soviet land amounts to a total of almost R1.5 billion. Many Soviet orders are met in Hungary. It is hard to overestimate their significance. A big order represents large-series production which in turn makes it possible to introduce the achievements of technical progress and do business efficiently, on a large scale.

There is perhaps no sector of industry in Hungary whose development has not been affected beneficially by our cooperation. The Soviet Union helps to satisfy the Hungarian economy's growing requirements for energy resources; Hungarian alumina returns home from our plants in the form of aluminum bars since the energy-intensive operation connected with obtaining the "winged metal" would require far greater expenditure in Hungary than in our country.

The friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples has become truly the possession of millions. It covers all spheres of life. Over 4,000 people have received diplomas in Soviet VUZes and about 700 have defended their master's dissertations. Joint arts festivals and festivities, meetings between writers and actors and an exchange of exhibitions have become a tradition. Twinned city ties are developing. Paths from twinned cities and counties in Hungary now lead to Kemerovo and Omsk, Kalinin, Penza and Cheboksary.

When you see on Hungarian soil the fulfilled dreams of its best sons, you involuntarily ask: What is the driving force of our friendship; who, if you can put it that way, has fostered it? There can be no two answers here. Our friendship is the creation, above all, of the two fraternal parties--the CPSU and the MSZMP--and they must take the credit for this.

"Fraternal relations with Hungary, our neighbor and ally," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "are for Soviet communists a matter of principle, conviction and feeling." Lines from the MSZMP Central Committee theses for its 12th congress echo these words: [paragraph continues]

"Our party pays special attention to the consolidation of cooperation with the detachment of the international communist movement which has accumulated the richest experience--the CPSU--and to the development of the ties with the CPSU which have formed the basis of friendship between our countries and peoples."

The meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar in Moscow and Budapest last year and between the other leaders of our parties and countries have lent powerful new impetus to the further intensification of all-round fraternal collaboration. This collaboration is cemented by the common nature of our aspirations, by loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The treaty's present anniversary is being celebrated at a notable time for Hungary--the party and country are preparing actively for the 12th MSZMP Congress which will begin work on 24 March, by the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. Throughout the republic socialist competitions now developing in honor of the notable events, close to Hungarian working people's hearts. Their thoughts and desires are aimed at the successful fulfillment of the plans of the concluding year of the 5-year plan and the plan as a whole, at improving production efficiency and the quality of articles, and resolving the growth problems facing the national economy. The city and village inhabitants have adopted pledges to work on a public basis at construction sites for cultural and consumer services purposes and they want to make their population centers even more beautiful.

The Hungarian working people's pre-congress concerns are close and understandable to Soviet people. A graphic manifestation of their fraternal feelings was the decision of the collective of Moscow's Manometr association to launch a socialist competition in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress. The Muscovites have given their word to fulfill the Hungarian order at the enterprise ahead of schedule and to a high qualitative standard. That is how--in a workmanlike and communist manner--friends and like-minded people act.

#### MINISTER DISCUSSES ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

AU281750 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Statement by Erlen Pervyshin, USSR minister of the communications equipment industry, to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, during his stay in Bulgaria--no date given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Erlen Pervyshin, USSR minister of the communications equipment industry, visited our country. Questions concerning the expansion of mutual deliveries of communications equipment and the further development of integration and production sharing between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were discussed. The application of a comprehensive approach in implementing the basic task--considerably increasing the production and the volume of the means of communications--is provided for. Cooperation between production and scientific collectives in both countries will be intensified and questions pertaining to the training of the cadres entrusted with handling the most complicated communications equipment will be intensified. Comrade Erlen Pervyshin made the following statement to a representative of our editorial board:

This is the last year of the 5-year plan period, during which economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries in the sector of research and production of communications equipment, signed between the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in December 1975, is being successfully implemented.  
[paragraph continues]

The volume of mutual deliveries of communications equipment between our two countries has more than doubled during the present 5-year plan period. As a result of the scientific and technical cooperation existing between the two countries considerable work has been accomplished in setting uniform standards in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the communications equipment sector. A new generation of communications equipment has been developed, which we plan to use in the agricultural sector as well as in the railroad transport sector; in addition, replay amplifiers, digital automatic devices and other communications equipment have also been developed.

The meetings held between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council chairman, as well as the decision to develop comprehensive cooperation and to draw the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria closer together, and the general plan on specialization and production sharing between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the material production sector up to 1990, served as a base in working out plans of scientific-technical and economic cooperation throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan period and for the more distant future.

The expansion of specialization and production sharing and the considerable increase of deliveries will represent the characteristic traits of bilateral cooperation in the communications equipment industry sector throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan period. A comprehensive approach will be applied to accomplishing the tasks assigned to this sector, an approach connected with joint research in preparing and introducing a new generation of communications equipment into the production sector. The links between production collectives and scientific research collectives of both countries is being intensified in connection with solving the problems of the training and education of cadres capable of mastering the most complicated communications equipment.

The USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Electronics and of Electrical Engineering of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have coordinated their scientific-technical cooperation plans, as well as their tables of organization and the tentative size of their mutual deliveries in the sector of communications equipment for the 1981-85 period. A considerable expansion of production sharing between Soviet and Bulgarian enterprises is envisaged in the production of switchgear systems, in the sector of specialized technological and measuring equipment, in the sector of new materials and in the production of specialized elements of micro-electronics envisaged for communications equipment. Throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan period, the high rates of increase in mutual deliveries between our two countries will be preserved as it was in the past. The implementation of such plans demands very intense work and a high sense of responsibility from the workers collectives in our two countries' enterprises.

We are convinced that the measures planned for the forthcoming 5-year plan period will help us to raise the standards of the communications equipment produced to a new level and to fully cover our two countries' needs, as well as to increase the competitiveness of our equipment. Those measures will give us the opportunity to more effectively use capital investments devoted to the development of the communications equipment industry in our two countries. The friendship between our workers collectives will be consolidated. Such are the methods of implementing the tasks set forth in the general plan of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the sector of material production up to 1990.

PORTUGALOV CALLS FOR EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON PERSIAN GULF

ID291122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Nickolay Portugalov commentary: "An alternative"]

[Text] Moscow, 29 February--One would like to hope that the West European analysts studying Leonid Brezhnev's speech to his constituents in the city of Moscow on 22 February would devote particular attention to that portion of the foreign policy section which deals with oil supply routes and with communications in the Persian Gulf area. The Soviet point of view in this most important matter, set out here clearly and concisely, could become the point of departure for all-European initiatives of global significance, which would be a beneficial alternative to the dangerous development of events in this area which has been provoked by Washington.

Regarding the need to insure the safety of U.S. oil supply routes, this is understandable to some extent. However, the U.S. administration is turning this area into a powder keg which will have the opposite effect. After all, the oil supply routes and their security are of vital importance not only for the United States but to an even greater extent for other consumer countries of Arab oil and equally so for the countries producing and marketing it. By unilaterally proclaiming the Persian Gulf area to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests where it may apply force according to its discretion, Washington is virtually claiming the right of exclusive or in any case preferential access to foreign oil for its monopolies.

Moreover, by concentrating a mighty armada in the Persian Gulf region and creating "quick reaction forces," the United States is making no secret of the fact that it will use any unfavorable internal changes in the "oil countries" as a pretext for military intervention. In view of the unstable situation in this region, any spark may now set off the gunpowder cellar. The consequences of this would be disastrous, in the first place to the energy supplies of the West.

What is the reaction to these developments of West European countries and Japan, which depend on the Near and Middle East oil much more than the United States? Up to now they have--at least in official statements on solidarity with the United States--supported the Americans' slanderous assertions that the Soviet Union, in its alleged attempt to break out to the Persian Gulf, creates a threat to the West's oil shipping routes, even though the very opposite situation actually exists.

West European countries believe that the means by which Arab oil is supplied and distributed, which are at the disposal of transnational oil companies (mainly American ones), are for the time being irreplaceable. That is why they reconcile themselves with "oil supply crises" artificially created by the "seven sisters" and with the rapacious squandering of energy in the United States which, without regard for its allies, increases Arab oil imports year in and year out. One can just about understand all of this somehow. But when the American oil monopolies begin to determine U.S. global policy in questions of war and peace and, guided solely by the desire to obtain maximum profits in the shortest possible time, promote the creation of explosive situations in the Persian Gulf region, it is time for West Europe to sound the alarm.

Not only is the USSR not striving to "get a route to the warm seas" for itself by force, but it is itself interested in the security of oil routes in the Persian Gulf region. FRG Chancellor Schmidt, in his recent interview for the journal DER SPIEGEL, stated that the USSR, as a potential purchaser of Near East oil, has a legitimate right of access to its sources. Thus, a definite parallel of interests of all European countries can be seen as far as this issue is concerned.

Therefore, it is quite feasible to include problems of the security of oil communications and equal commercial access to oil sources of the Persian Gulf region in the agenda on the all-European conference on energy, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union. All countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act could jointly submit to the United Nations proposals concerning appropriate guarantees which would be accepted by this world forum. If the Eastern countries which possess oil agree to this, the United Nations could extend such guarantees to cover the territorial integrity and independence of these countries. Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech that the Soviet Union supports, as before, the development of peaceful cooperation with all Western countries, including the United States of America. It would seem therefore that correlating the problem of equal and free access to oil sources with the agreement of those to whom it belongs, and the guaranteed security of the ways of its delivery, at first within an all-European framework and later in the United Nations, could become a sensible and promising alternative to the adventurist and hegemonistic policy of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S.-TURKISH AGREEMENT ON BASES

ID291431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 80 p 4 ID

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Turkey: A Risky Course"]

[Text] Ankara, February--Having failed in Afghanistan and Iran, U.S. imperialism is trying to close the gap in its strategic positions, counting on consolidating its hold on Turkish territory. Washington recently succeeded in imposing on Ankara an agreement on joint defense cooperation between the United States and Turkey which was initialed by representatives of the two countries in early January. U.S. military economic aid to Turkey in 1980 in accordance with this 5-year agreement will total approximately \$450 million.

Under the agreement, about 30 U.S. installations and bases on Turkish territory are to receive the right of permanent status. They are a complex of sophisticated electronic surveillance apparatus, stores for nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles targeted mainly against the Soviet Union, and centers for various types of communications, including communication with the U.S. 6th Fleet operating in the Mediterranean.

Thus the leadership of the Justice Party which came to power at the end of last year, viewing Washington as the main source of foreign credits, has embarked on concessions to the United States.

This has happened, the Turkish newspaper POLITIKA has written, at a time when the United States has revised certain aspects of its course with respect to Turkey, having decided to make it its main outpost both against the Soviet Union and against the progressive states of the Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East. Not long before the start of the U.S.-Turkish talks in Ankara, Admiral Shear, commander of the NATO Southern Command Armed Forces, stated that in the light of the events taking place in Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere in this restless region, Turkey's role as the West's bulwark had sharply increased. The admiral urged the acceleration of the conclusion of a military agreement with Ankara and the granting of every aid to it in the form of money and weapons since "our bases in that country now have a strategic significance."

The military deal in Ankara has caused rejoicing in the camp of the rightwing forces oriented toward the United States and the West. The mass information media which reflect these circles' position--and they have been joined by Maoist publications--welcomed the policy of the arms race and Turkey's involvement in the NATO military's aggressive aspirations.

Turkey's democratic and progressive forces reacted differently. They were not reassured by the assurances of Foreign Minister H. Erkmen and other officials that the U.S. bases are in the country allegedly under the Turkish Army's control.

The Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party and other Turkish leftwing democratic, public and progressive organizations have condemned the military agreements with the United States, stressing in their statements that the U.S. bases are a threat to Turkey's peace and independence, to the peoples of the countries of the Near and Middle East, and to the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions.

Indignation at the actions of the Turkish ruling circles has also been voiced within parliament. The 51 members of the Meclisi (the lower chamber of parliament) who belong to the main opposition party--the Republican People's Party--have joined in the condemnation of the U.S.-Turkish agreement. The permission to allow the Pentagon to use bases on Turkish territory for its own purposes, their statement notes, contradicts the country's Constitution, encroaches on its national sovereignty and could cause complications in relations with the countries of the region.

Turkey, the deputies note, is at a turning point in its history. The question is--either Turkey will live under conditions of peace with its neighbors and the peoples of the Near and Middle East or, surrendering its territory to U.S. bases, it will spoil relations with its neighbors and in the event of a conflict become a nuclear cemetery. Therefore, they believe it is not worth the risk for the sake of the interests of those who live across the ocean.

The well-known commentator I. Sencuk, who published his commentary in the bourgeois newspaper CUMHURİYET, writes that the U.S.-Turkish agreement 'disgraces Turkey in the eyes of all the peoples of East and West.'

#### BOMB ATTACK ON SOVIET CONSULATE GENERAL IN ISTANBUL

LD281535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent report under the general headline "Bandit Acts"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 February--A bomb filled with metal fragments was thrown onto the territory of the USSR's Consulate General in Istanbul. It fell into a children's playground, where by a happy chance there were no children.

There is no doubt that this act, like other acts of political banditry, was possible because a malicious campaign aimed at undermining the foundations of Soviet-Turkish relations of goodneighborliness has been launched in Turkey with the support of certain foreign forces.

#### SCHMIDT BACKS U.S. ON USSR TIES, ARMS SPENDING, OLYMPICS

LD291952 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["Statement by Helmut Schmidt"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, February 29, TASS--FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt delivered in Bundestag a government statement on some problems of the present-day international situation. The statement contains the calls to observe the treaties and agreements concluded with socialist countries, specifically in the economic sphere. He said this meets "not only the requirements of ethics but also the demands of politics".

Helmut Schmidt admitted that the economic cooperation, including the use of credits, was advantageous to both sides. Giving up such relations which took years to establish would have negative consequences which the FRG would be able to compensate for only after a long period of time. The chancellor said "it should not be allowed that contacts with states of Eastern Europe be disrupted" and said that the dialogue with these states should be held.

On the whole, constructive things in the speech of the chancellor were obviously pushed into the background. The things that are contained in the government statement differ substantially from what Helmut Schmidt declared before and in rather high-sounding words. The chancellor assigned the central place in his statement to the so-called "collective Western concept" for the build-up of the military might of the NATO countries and to the summing up of the false American version of the events in Afghanistan. Helmut Schmidt's pronouncements on these questions show that the FRG Government is yielding more and more to the pressure of the United States which clearly seeks the worsening of relations between the Soviet Union and West European countries, and that the chancellor actually slides to the road of backing Carter's dangerous and provocative line in world affairs. An example of this can be seen in the chancellor's calls for the need of a certain "division of work" among Western countries in order to exert influence on the Soviet Union through "actions supplementing one another." He said that he maintains in this sense a "close contact" with Carter "through letters and telephone conversations" and that during his coming visit to Washington he "intends to take further steps for the working out of a collective policy of the West."

"Just as our partners in the European Community, we already now are no longer filling the vacuum left by the United States in the sphere of agriculture and computer technology. We are also prepared to participate in the process of the toughening of the rules of exporting strategically important goods" to the Soviet Union. The chancellor did not say how he imagined the Soviet Union's possible reaction to such steps and what consequences this can have for the FRG's economy.

Touching upon military matters, Helmut Schmidt noted that the FRG intends to increase its military budget in accordance with NATO's demands. He emphasized particularly that the West Germans actually started increasing their military spending and implementing programmes of the arms race even before the FRG's allies in NATO got down to this.

Clearly sacrificing the FRG's independent line in the question of participation in the 1980 summer Olympics, Helmut Schmidt said that, in his opinion, "there exist no conditions at present that would enable the teams of all countries to participate in the games."

Apparently, paying tribute to peoples' striving for detente, Helmut Schmidt concluded his statement with words that it is necessary to conduct a policy that would not be blocking cooperation based on the principles of equality and security. But the subject of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation was not given any appreciable coverage in Helmut Schmidt's speech in Bundestag.

KREISKY BOOK SHOWS ELEMENTS OF 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' ON EAST

LD202128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 February, TASS--NOVOYE VREMYA describes Bruno Kreisky's book "The Present and Us" as "A Reformist View of Our Times." The author is an influential Western politician a vice-president of the Socialist International, the leader of the Socialist Party of Austria and the chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

The weekly writes: "In his book Kreisky pays special attention to international problems. Speaking in favor of strengthening detente he believes that the main issue is the achieving of palpable results in the sphere of disarmament and reducing the danger of nuclear war. He thinks that the development of the detente process greatly depends on the consolidation of trust between East and West. It is significant that both Kreisky and other prominent Social Democrats have no doubts concerning the USSR's serious interest in military detente. According to him, the West should not give cause for mistrust. The author points out that on the contrary, initiatives are necessary which would promote the strengthening of trust. Such realistic views coincide in general with the position of the Socialist International which is striving to find its place in the process of military detente."

"The contribution of international social democracy in achieving military detente could be more important if there were no obvious contradictions in some of its leaders' approach to this problem. These are also present in the author of 'The Present and Us.' For instance Kreisky, who does not trouble himself with any special evidence, transparently hints that the USSR is not only striving for military equilibrium but is not averse to achieving preponderance. However, many peaceful initiatives of the USSR aimed at transition to military detente and real disarmament are publicly known. It is also significant that under the present aggravation of the international situation Kreisky is to be found in the company of those Social Democratic figures who speak in favor of continuing the policy of detente in Europe and against returning to the period of the cold war. Kreisky views positively the problems of economic cooperation between East and West, which he considers an important aspect of the Helsinki agreements. The author speaks in favor of setting up a unified energy system in Europe, in particular by means of cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. There are no doubts either about his thesis that tension in the Near East could be eased by respecting the rights of all countries and peoples living there, including the right of the Palestinians to their own state."

At the same time, the weekly notes, "The book is full of anti-communist cliches hired from the arsenal of bourgeois propaganda. Among these are an alleged antihuman essence of real socialism, 'failures' of the planned economic system, attacks on some sort of expansionist policy of the socialist community in relation to developing countries."

"Striving to confirm his anticommunist attacks, the author many times refers to recent history. At the same time he passes over in silence the most important event of world history, the utter defeat of fascism by the Soviet Army, thousands of whose soldiers lie forever in Austrian soil. Kreisky also passes over in silence the fact that communists were in the vanguard of the fighters against fascist dictatorships. This is nothing to be surprised at: The author denies the possibility of cooperation between Communists and Social Democrats on a principled basis of common interest for the working class movement. But between the lines of Kreisky's book one can see hopes for a split in the ranks of communists and for departure by some of them from the cardinal principles of Marxism-Leninism. The idea of using the Final Act of the all-European conference for political actions, which it is difficult to explain other than as interference in internal affairs of the socialist countries, adds to the author's anticommunist concepts. Whether or not the author wanted it, many anticommunist statements in the book essentially represent not an ideological struggle with Marxism-Leninism so much as variations of the 'psychological warfare' which is waged against the countries of socialism by the opponents of detente. The book 'The Present and Us' reflects the positions occupied by many leading figures of social reformism. While speaking in favor of detente and peace between East and West they sometimes, intentionally or otherwise, defend the ideological principles of the supporters of a 'tough' line in relations with real socialism."

## BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON 'PRESENT CRISIS' IN INTERVIEW

LD020754 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 2, TASS--The present crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations is a consequence of the United States' domination in Iran over many years, said Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In an interview to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL he stressed that the U.S. sway continues now. It is manifested, specifically, in the United States' refusal to supply to Iran spares and equipment for industrial enterprises that were built by the United States on purpose with incomplete technology. Besides that, the United States is pressing on other countries to make them keep from supplying the necessary equipment to Iran, the president said.

Touching upon the problem of American hostages held by Iranian students, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that this problem can be settled only if the U.S. domination in Iran is liquidated. And this must be done as soon as possible, the president said in conclusion.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES IN IRAN

## Study of Documents

LD011346 Moscow TASS in English at 1309 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 1, TASS--The members of the international commission, who are now in Tehran to consider Iran's grievances against the crimes of the former shah and U.S. activity in Iran, continue familiarising themselves with an extensive dossier prepared for the commission by the Iranian authorities.

The commission studied documents which indicate that the shah's secret police SAVAK, for the purpose of suppressing population's action against the monarchic regime, had virtually brought the country under U.S. control, had widely used methods of torturing the detainees and had not stopped short of direct killings of dissentients. According to a U.N. official spokesman, Samir Sambar, the commission members also met with two university instructors--SAVAK victims--who gave testimony about political terror that had reigned in the country during the times of the shah.

## Interview of 'Witnesses'

LD021956 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 2, TASS--The international commission to see into Iran's claims pertaining to the crimes, committed by the former shah, and the United States' activities in Iran is continuing its work here.

Hundreds of people, mutilated in SAVAK's prisons, wounded during peaceful demonstrations when they were fired at, widows, mothers and children of perished patriots, who came to the capital, spoke to the commission as witnesses of the bloody crimes of the pro-American shah regime.

The commission receives from all over Iran documents, testifying to the conspiracy of the shah autocracy with the United States' imperialism against the Iranian people. Iranian political parties, public organisations, associations of lawyers, doctors, teachers, students, servicemen, trade union organisations got into contact with the commission.

All of them resolutely demand that the shah should be punished as he deserves for all the crimes he committed with the support and complicity of American imperialism and the wealth, plundered by him through the blood of scores of thousand patriots, be returned to its owner--the Iranian people.

Bonn, March 2, TASS--The present crisis in the Iranian-American relations is the result of many-years domination of the United States in Iran, said Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr. In an interview to the West German weekly journal DER SPIEGEL he emphasized that the United States continued its policy of domination till now. This policy manifests itself in the refusal of the United States to supply Iran with spares and equipment for industrial enterprises, built by Americans deliberately with an uncompleted technology. Besides, the president said, the United States exerts pressure upon other countries in bid to make them arrange deliveries of the necessary equipment to Iran.

Touching upon the problem of American hostages, A. Bani-Sadr emphasized that the decision on their release "will be taken by Khomeyni and the Iranian people."

#### Qotbzadeh Comment

ID291145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov from "Word Today" feature compiled by A. Nabatchikov: "Iran: What the Papers Say"]

[Text] The newspaper AYANDEGAN writes that on his return from a tour of Greece, Italy and France Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh called a press conference. Asked by journalists whether the creation of an international commission to investigate the former shah's crimes can solve the Iranian-U.S. crisis and whether it has any bearing on the U.S. hostages' early release, S. Qotbzadeh said that in principle "the hostages issue will be resolved sometime," but that the commission's work has nothing to do with the hostages issue. "We must induce the Panamanian Government to extradite the former shah to Iran and that is only possible by strengthening unity within the country itself," Qotbzadeh stressed.

The newspaper JOMHURI-E ESLAMI--organ of the Islamic Republican Party--writes that the land issue was behind the recent troubles in Gonbad-e Kabus and the surrounding area, populated mainly by Iranians of Turkoman extraction. "In an attempt to hold on to their estates, the big feudal landowners provoked clashes between different sections of the population," the newspaper writes, quoting a speech delivered by the well-known Muslim jurist S. Khalkhali during a visit to Gonbad-e Kabus to investigate the causes of the disturbances. The newspaper reports that the government will shortly be making an announcement on the implementation of land reform.

#### TEHRAN REPORTS RIGHTWING GROUP MEMBERS' EXECUTION

ID030916 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 3 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Tehran, March 3, TASS--According to a report of Tehran Radio, eight members of the right-wing extremist Forqan grouping have been executed here on a charge of assassination of a number of Iranian political and religious figures.

As is seen from the documents captured by the Iranian students at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the activity of this reactionary grouping was controlled and directed by agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TEHRAN STUDENTS REVEAL INFORMATION ON ADMIRAL 'ALAVI

LD291718 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

["Revealing Documents"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, February 29, TASS--Iranian students who have occupied the American Embassy in Tehran, presented in a television programme documents showing that Admiral 'Alavi, the commander of the Iranian Navy, who was recently arrested, was connected with American intelligence services.

It follows from the documents that the Pentagon had at the headquarters of all arms of the service, specifically at the naval headquarters of Iran, its own departments which actually directed and controlled the activities of the shah's army and which were directly involved in mass shootings of peaceful demonstrators during the period of the anti-shah revolution. Following the overthrow of the shah's regime, representatives of the Pentagon and the U.S. CIA, using a network of agents that was established during the shah's rule in the Iranian state and military apparatus, tried to destroy evidence of their direct interference in Iranian internal affairs. The students said that the former naval commander of Iran, Admiral 'Alavi, was a great help to the Americans in this respect.

Secretly from the revolutionary government bodies, he forwarded to agents of the American intelligence service all secret documents of the Pentagon's department at the naval headquarters of Iran in May last. During his repeated meeting with U.S. military representatives in Iran, 'Alavi expressed himself in favour of re-establishing and expanding Iranian-American military ties and assured his overseas bosses that the shah's army had remained unchanged in the new conditions and advised the Americans to be "more flexible" toward the new Iranian regime. Thus, according to the students, 'Alavi prompted to the USA ways of recapturing its former positions in Iran.

The Iranian students have come up with new revelations at a time when an international commission of inquiry into the crimes of the former shah and American imperialism is staying in Iran. The students said that both the shah and his American benefactors are equally responsible for the death of 100,000 Iranian patriots. This is borne out by the documents discovered at the American Embassy. The documents will be submitted to the international commission.

BAGASLOVSKIY DISCUSSES SUPPORT FOR IRAN SINCE LENIN

NC291428 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[First article in a series by Soviet Historian Viktor Bagaslovskiy entitled "Lenin and Iran"]

[Excerpts] A truly great person not only sees society's needs for progress and evolution, but also knows how to satisfy these needs and what method to use in order to change our life for the better. Lenin was exactly such a person. We will give you an example to prove his genius:

The popular anti-imperialist liberation revolution, which took place in Iran 1 year ago, put an end to the shah's despotic regime and upset the basis of imperialist sovereignty in your country. The fact that the Iranian revolution progressed under the banner of Islamic slogans was unexpected to many in the West. But as we know, at the beginning of the 20th century, Lenin gave great importance to the religious forms of anti-imperialist struggles.

In an article entitled "Drafting Our Party's Program" he wrote: The expression of political opposition in the form of religious struggle is a natural phenomenon among all peoples at a certain stage of their progress and evolution. Lenin sagaciously foresaw that the Islamic movement would unite with the national liberation struggle against European and American imperialism.

For instance, Lenin believed that religious ideas cannot impede the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of the communists and of millions of Muslim workers in intensifying their struggle toward peace and social development and welfare.

The Communist Party, which was nurtured by Lenin, when still clandestinely struggling to overthrow the despotic Russian regime, seriously supported Iran's constitutional revolution in which the Shi'ite clergy played a large role. We know that as a result of their devoted struggles the Iranian people were able to achieve some democratic freedoms then. For the first time, in all Iranian history, a constitution was established and a parliament was formed. Of course these freedoms were bourgeois in nature and incomplete. Nevertheless, as can be seen in Iran today too, it met with the obstinate resistance of imperialists and reactionaries and this is not accidental. Lenin discovered the law of intensification of class struggles and stated that the overthrown exploiting classes never give up their positions without resistance. Lenin taught that capitalism does not die suddenly and that with the approach of death, it resists with even more obstinacy. He wrote: Capitalist exploiters learn how to unite and to continue with stronger aggression against successes gained by revolutionary struggles. This process, which can be seen now, was also seen during Iran's constitutional movement. Lenin, who closely followed Iran's incidents, revealed the imperialist plot against the Iranian nation and wrote: The character of Iran's present incidents leads to the creation of a counterrevolutionary coalition between imperialist governments against developing movements for the establishment of democracy in Asia.

#### SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATION

LD291847 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 29, TASS -- Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of Soviet Moslems now staying here. The delegation is led by Deputy Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Abdulgani Abdullayev.

Hafiz al-Asad highly assessed the support that the Soviet people, among them Soviet Moslems, give to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for the exercise of their lawful rights. Abdulgani Abdullayev conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad greetings from the Soviet Moslems and expressed solidarity with friendly Syria that is opposing an intensive onslaught of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL NOTED, APPROVED

LD291900 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Arab League Council appealed to Tunisia and Libya at the end of its emergency meeting to resume normal relations. The council also formed a committee to clear the atmosphere of relations between the two countries which deteriorated following the Qafsa events.

The Arab League Council's decision also recommends the need for the settlement of inter-Arab differences through talks without any foreign interference. This recommendation is extremely important when we note that some foreign powers do not mind the fanning up of quarrels between the two Arab sister countries and the exploitation of these quarrels to interfere in their internal affairs.

It is extremely significant that the Western information media have reported the Arab League Council decision with some evident dismay. In its morning newscasts today, the BBC almost complained because the council did not severely censure any of the disputing parties. It seems that the BBC would have been much happier if the differences between Tunisia and Libya had developed into a conflict among all members of the Arab League.

The Arab League Council's decision to reject all foreign intervention in the settlement of inter-Arab conflicts is extremely significant both for the normalization of relations between Tunisia and Libya and for the settlement of the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara.

#### PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS MASK CONTINUED ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD271648 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States today opened another round of talks on the so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians. The talks are held in The Hague, the Netherlands. Our observer, Dmitriy Ivanov, has this comment:

The autonomy negotiations are led by the three parties in the framework of the separate Camp David deal, which provided for a conclusion of these talks by next May 26th. So facing a 3-month deadline the sides gathered again the Dutch capital. AFP disclosed that the crucial subject at the negotiations in The Hague is the jurisdiction of the proposed autonomous administration of the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Well, it's too early to determine the limits of power for the planned administration but it is evident that the jurisdiction will be executed under the Israeli Army and police supervision; that is, under the continued Israeli occupation. And the problem of the Israeli occupation is considered by the Palestinians and other Arabs, with the exception of Cairo, as the most crucial one. Here, one more question arises: The Israeli soldiers, as agreed at Camp David, will be staying on the West Bank and in the Gaza area for purely defensive purposes, that is, to defend the Israeli settlements, of which there are now more than 130 and new ones under construction. The Israeli prime minister, Menahem Begin, disclosed on Tuesday that Israel does not consider such settlements as an obstacle to peace and autonomy for the region. I can imagine the legitimate owners of the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians, have the opposite view. That is why not a single one of them ever attended the autonomy talks, which are even priority this time in The Hague, behind the Palestinian backs.

## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

## Plans to Split Patriots

LD292206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Sergey Kulik commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 29 February-- The first parliamentary elections in Rhodesia's history have concluded. However, their results will only be made known on 4 March, and then not in Salisbury, but in London. There the results of the Africans' voting... will be submitted for the approval of members of Britain's Conservative Government.

This fact alone is sufficient for one to see what the Tories are aiming at. The British colonial authorities in Salisbury are not concealing the fact that they do not intend to take account of the results of the voting if they do not accord with the long-term aims of neocolonialism in Africa.

London, Washington and Pretoria regard Bishop Muzorewa as the most acceptable candidate for the post of head of the future Government of Zimbabwe. However, of late an over mounting number of observers are expressing the view that the political career of this black quisling is coming to an end. During the 8 months of his rule he was unable to achieve international recognition for his regime and did not bring peace to Rhodesia, finally discredited himself in the eyes of Africans as an underlining of the racists. For this reason it is perfectly obvious that by handing power over again to Muzorewa Britain will not only not achieve a settlement in Rhodesia, but on the contrary will drive the country to civil war.

There is a possibility, therefore, that true to its traditional policy of "divide and rule" Britain will attempt to split the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and entrust the formation of a government to the leader of one of the two parties which headed the armed liberation struggle of the Zimbabweans, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union [ZAPU] or the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU]. In doing this Britain will strive to impose on such a party without a parliamentary majority a coalition with right-wingers so as to tie the left-wingers hand and foot and to prevent the implementation of their programs for the construction of a genuinely independent Zimbabwe.

This is why at the present time the question of the unity of the forces of the liberation movement assumes more significance than ever. To the honor of the leaders of the patriots it should be said that they realize this. Both J. Nkomo, the leader of the ZAPU, and R. Mugabe, the leader of the ZANU, have stated that in the event of victory at the elections they will regard their Patriotic Front partners as natural allies in a government coalition.

Only such a government reflecting the interests of the African majority can bring a genuine settlement to Rhodesia. Only such a government, as was stated recently at a session of the OAU Council of Ministers, will be recognized by independent Africa.

## Possibility of Coup

LD011358 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 01 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 1, TASS--General elections, bound to complete Rhodesia's transition to independence, have ended in Rhodesia.

According to reports from Salisbury, 93 percent out of 2.8 million strong African electorate cast their votes in the elections, which were held on February 27-29. As is stressed by news agencies, the record number of Africans, who took part in the vote, clearly point to the main desire of the Zimbabwe people to gain independence.

The elections were characterized by an atmosphere of threats against supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Rhodesian police, which are under the command of the British colonial authorities, repeatedly used clubs and tear-gas grenades against fighters for genuine independence, brutally beat them in a bid to prevent them from voting. Meanwhile, activists of the front revealed numerous facts of election results being framed up by the Muzorewa grouping, false ballot papers, attempts of hired agents to cast votes twice. According to a spokesman of the Patriotic Front, the Muzorewa grouping used to a considerable extent falsification and deceptions.

The results of the elections are expected to be announced on March 4. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH stresses today that the situation in Rhodesia might complicate when the results become known. Reports from Salisbury show that the British colonial authorities and their flunkies are trying to use any possibility to prevent the Patriotic Front from taking power. Large Rhodesian Army contingents were hurriedly moved to Salisbury. By a "recommendation" of the local CIA office, Britain and some countries of the Commonwealth agreed not to withdraw troops from Rhodesia, but to muster them up in the capital of the country after the announcement of the election results. Commentators emphasize in this connection that if the results of the elections are not to the liking of Washington and London, a military coup d'etat might take place.

#### Need for Patriots' Unity

LD022149 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Georgiy Voysekhovskiy dispatch]

[Text] The official returns are expected no earlier than Tuesday. The voting took place under the eye of British police, with Rhodesian guns at the ready. Before the elections, the British governor, Lord Soames, alerted any army of 12,000 men, the very army that the racist leader Ian Smith formed and that is still controlled by white settlers. Troops from the racist South African Republic were also present in Rhodesia. There are known cases of abuse and torture of supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In one instance in Salisbury, supporters were beaten up by the police. In Bulawayo, the second largest city in Rhodesia, big group of supporters of Joshua Nkomo was detained by the police as it was making its way to the polls. The police tried to keep the people from voting. Activists of the Patriotic Front in Bulawayo intercepted several attempts of paid agents of Abel Muzorewa to vote twice.

Shortly before the elections, Lord Soames declared a state of emergency for an indefinite period. The atmosphere in Salisbury remains tense. Heavy armed vehicles and troops patrol the streets. According to Western news agencies, the white minority fears the national patriotic forces may consolidate their unity and form a coalition government. News media in Africa call attention to the unusual activity in Rhodesia of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the secret services of other Western powers. There are reports that terrorist groups loyal to Abel Muzorewa are coming into the Salisbury area after a quick training under CIA instructors at secret bases in the Transvaal Province of South Africa. The racists and their front men see these groups as a reserve of their own shock forces, if they deem it necessary to stage an armed uprising after the election returns are in. The British colonial authorities in Salisbury make it quite clear they have no intention of accepting the election returns if these fail to promote their long-term colonialistic plans in Africa.

In view of this, the leaders of the patriotic forces recognise the importance of unity. Both Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have said that in the event of victory, each will view his partners in the Patriotic Front as natural allies in a government coalition. Only a government that speaks for the African majority can insure a genuine settlement in Rhodesia, and the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity has said this is the only government that independent Africa will recognize.

## Mugabe Statement

LD022054 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 2, TASS--Leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Robert Mugabe, now in Tanzania for consultations with President Nyerere--chairman of the group of "front-line" states, has said that ZANU attained victory at the elections held in Rhodesia. He expressed the hope that Governor Lord Soames would ask him to form a government. Mugabe, who is co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, has said that ZANU will join a coalition with another wing of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), headed by Joshua Nkomo. According to Robert Mugabe, ZANU received in the future parliament 56 seats out of 100. He did not rule out that in a number of places the results could be framed up. The final returns of the elections will be announced on March 4.

## REPORT OF PHOSPHATE DEAL WITH S. AFRICA DENIED

LD271651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "Caution, Misinformation!": "Crude falsehood"]

[Text] Maputo--"What is the point of economic sanctions if they are broken anyhow?" South Africa's STAR newspaper asks hypocritically. Is what follows perhaps a long list of South Africa's Western trading partners who, in defiance of the UN decisions, supply the country with the latest weapons? Nothing of the sort! The newspaper names as the country breaking economic sanctions...the Soviet Union. It says it is a matter of the USSR buying South African phosphates. The aim of this crude falsehood is self-evident. The whole world knows that the USSR resolutely condemns the apartheid policy and strictly observes the UN decisions on economic sanctions against South Africa. This policy meets with complete understanding and support from the African peoples. The slanderers are trying to sow doubts about the obvious and to confuse the issue. Of course, they have no facts. So a crudely manufactured falsehood about some sort of "possibility that the Soviet Union will turn to South Africa for phosphates for fertilizer production" is brought into play.

## S. AFRICA, CHINA TRADE, CONSIDER MILITARY COOPERATION

LD291624 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Sergey Kulik report: "China's Secret Trade"]

[Text] Moscow, February 29, TASS--Grossly violating UN resolutions and challenging world public opinion which demands boycott of South Africa, Beijing is not only increasing its trade with the racists but is also moving toward establishing all-round relations, including diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

The Johannesburg newspaper STAR says that anti-Sovietism is the basis for growing closeness between China and the South African regime. Analysing prospects of this rapprochement, the newspaper says that South Africa may become a most promising place for defense cooperation between the West and China in the cape area. What is implied is that China, just as NATO countries, may use the territory of South Africa for subversive activities against progressive independent states and the national liberation movements in the south of Africa.

Trade must become a sort of "touchstone" in Beijing-Pretorian relations. If in 1978, trade between them amounted to 10 million dollars, in the first seven months of last year it reached, according to the Johannesburg newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL, more than 170 million dollars.

Why such a trade boom? There is every reason to believe that arms are one of the items of "secret trade" between Beijing and Pretoria. The question of resale of military equipment by China to the racists was discussed during a recent military visit paid to Namibia by "an important military and political mission from Beijing." As is known, Chinese military delegations visit Western countries one after another in order to buy military equipment and supplies. Reexport of a portion of this equipment would not only bring enormous profits to Beijing but also open to the racists still wider access to the Western military arsenals in circumvention of the UN Security Council's embargo.

A great portion of arms from China goes to South Africa through dummy firms operating in Hong Kong. South Africa also buys in China big consignments of fabrics for its army and police. Chinese [words indistinct] things in racist jails. South Africa also receives Chinese oil which keeps the economy of the racist republic going.

In exchange for its deliveries China buys a large variety of South Africa and Rhodesian goods, especially goods of strategic importance, such as chrome ore, copper, tin and nickel. Unlike Beijing, the South African authorities make no secret of their ties with China. As is admitted by the Johannesburg newspaper FINANCIAL MAIL, good trade contacts have been established between China and South Africa.

While strengthening apartheid economically, Beijing also acts as a political ally of the imperialist powers which are interested in keeping the seats of racism and reaction in the south of Africa. As was said by Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the growing ties between Beijing and South Africa are a logical outgrowth of China's betrayal of the cause of the liberation struggle.

#### PROTOCOL ON TRAINING IN USSR SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

ID271439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Correspondent A. Serbin report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 February--A protocol has been signed here aimed at further expanding the training of highly skilled specialists from the ranks of Ethiopian citizens in Soviet secondary and higher educational establishments and scientific research institutions. In accordance with this document, geared to a 5-year period, the number of specialists being trained will increase every year. Ethiopian students will acquire the professions of engineer, doctor and agricultural worker in the USSR and receive university education.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

K 1

VSD: USTINOV TO VISIT ARGENTINA SHORTLY

PA281754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 28 Feb (AFP)--The weekly news magazine VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE [VSD] today reports that the USSR is willing to supply modern MIG-21 and MYG-23 attack-bombers to Argentina in exchange for grain. The magazine also says that USSR Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov will make an official visit to Argentina shortly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS FOLLOWING SURINAME COUP

Capital Reported Calm

LD291443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation in Suriname"]

[Text] Havana, 27 February--According to reports reaching here, a calm situation is being maintained in the capital of Suriname, where a coup d'etat took place last Monday. The group of junior military officers which has come to power is in control of the situation in the country. A curfew has been imposed in the capital, and the city streets are patrolled by army and police details. The central telegraph and post office, radio and television stations, the press and all military installations, including the arsenal, are under military control.

Ministers of the old government and also top army and police officers are under arrest. The new authorities are searching for the deposed Prime Minister H. Arron, who is accused of crimes against the people.

The national military council set up by the leaders of the coup has pointed out in a statement disseminated in Paramaribo that it will act in the interests of the whole people. The council will observe all international agreements concluded by Suriname.

The coup leaders have reported their intention to create a military-civilian government in the very near future and the postponement of the general election planned by the old government for 27 March.

President's, Ministers' Pending Trial

LD021623 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Havana, March 2, TASS--According to reports coming here, the situation in the capital of Suriname where a group of the military overthrew the cabinet of H. Arron a week ago, remains tranquil. The national military council that assumed power fully controls the situation. The curfew operates from seven hours p.m. to six hours a.m. Stores, state institutions and schools function. The international airport has been opened. The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY reports that the overthrown Prime Minister H. Arron and four ministers of his cabinet were arrested by the new military authorities. It was announced that H. Arron will face trial. According to a statement of the new authorities, the previous civilian government "was unable to solve social-economic problems facing the country." The national military council announced the intention to form a new civilian government to which the administrative functions will be turned over. This government being formed by the Nationalistic Republican Party will assume its duties in about 1 week. In the statement broadcast over the television, the national military council promised that it will "adhere to democratic principles". Suriname will conduct the policy of nonalignment and will maintain friendly relations with all countries, the statement says.

## LATEST DETAILS OF SALYUT-6 ORBIT REPORTED

LD291132 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 29, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre: The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-5 is going on. The improved transport spacecraft Soyuz-5 as well as individual on-board systems, equipment and apparatus of the station are being further tested in accordance with the pre-set program. The information that comes in to the flight control centre is being processed and studied.

The parameters of the orbit of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-5 space complex are now as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--369 km, the minimum distance--343 km, orbital period--91.5 and orbital inclination--51.6 degrees. The Salyut scientific station, put into a near-earth orbit on September 29, 1977, has made 13,915 revolutions around the earth by 13 hours, Moscow time, today. The on-board systems of the station and the spacecraft are functioning normally.

## CREATION OF SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SHIPS NOTED

LD251429 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--A program for a broad use of spacecraft for sea communication and shipping has been outlined in the Soviet Union. With this aim, a system is created providing for the use of artificial earth satellites of the Cosmos type. An all-union Morsvyazsputnik (sea communication satellite) organisation has been set up under the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine. It will be charged with processing data received by means of Soviet and international artificial earth satellites necessary for ensuring communication and navigation on high seas. The satellite system will eliminate breaks of many hours in radio-communication between sea-going ships and ports caused by magnetic storms and other radio interference. The "ship-satellite-ground station" radio bridge will speedily and effectively link subscribers.

Already now, big Soviet ships under construction are equipped with satellite communication apparatuses, due to which the control of ship traffic will be more effective in future. The communication system will be used also in navigation. Satellites may become outer space beacons. The USSR is a member of the INMARSAT international satellite communication organization, which was set up recently. The convention on its establishment came into force in July last year. The aim of INMARSAT is the control of a system, which is to be created on an international basis for ensuring communication between sea-going vessels and coast by means of space satellites.

## IL-18 MAKES TRIAL FLIGHT TO ANTARCTICA

LD231812 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Soviet IL-18 airliner has returned to Moscow carrying a group of journalists and researchers who visited the Antarctic Continent. The super-long flight was made through Africa and the Middle East, the shortest route possible, to investigate the possibility of regular air communications by this route with the continent. The Soviet airliner left for Antarctica last Sunday and made a stop in Africa. In Antarctica it landed at the Soviet Molodezhnaya station, which has a unique ice landing field for heavy planes. The new route takes 27 hours flying time to reach Antarctica. Before, the trip home by sea took 1 month.